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T. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6.

To the Public.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.
This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

Vermont Election.

Good old Vermont—"the Star that never sets"—opened the Fall Campaign Tuesday, with a noble victory for Republicanism. The few returns received, indicate that the Republican State ticket is carried by TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY, being the largest ever given at a State election. The three members of Congress and the Legislature are all tha same way.

SENATOR SEWARD AT DETROIT.

GRAND POPULAR DEMONSTRATION!!

Editorial Correspondence of the Sentinel.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept 4, '60.

A party of some twenty Milwaukeeans left home yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the steamship *Detroit*, to attend the gathering at Detroit, Tuesday, to welcome the great Senator of New York to Michigan, and listen to his eloquent vindication of Republican principles. The afternoon was bright and pleasant, though a fresh breeze from the southeast, blowing in our teeth and raising quite a sea, somewhat retarded the progress of our bounie boat. We had a full load of freight and about fifty passengers aboard, who were all comfortably cared for by Purser BRADFORD. A few suffered a little from sea sickness for a while, but as the sun set, the wind abated, the sea went down, and the moon, which rose in unclouded brilliancy about 8 o'clock, threw a broad gleam of silvery light over the gently heaving waters of Michigan.

A little before 11 o'clock at night we ran into Grand Haven, received a kindly welcome from Captain SQUIRES, and were soon "all aboard" the cars. The Grand Haven "Wide-Awakes," some fifty strong, and other Republicans from the neighborhood, together with the passengers of the *Detroit*, filled up the train. At Grand Rapids, forty miles up the river, four more cars filled with "Wide-Awakes," rail-splitters and other live Republicans (including a goodly number of ladies) were added to the train. Further accessions were made as we hastened on our way. We found the road and cars in excellent order, and the management just what it should be, so that our ride was swift, pleasant and comfortable.

We ran into the depot at Detroit, between eight and nine o'clock this morning, and found this city all alive. Gov. SEWARD had arrived the previous evening and met with the most cordial and enthusiastic reception ever extended to any living statesman. He was escorted to the residence of Senator CHANDLER, whose guest he is during his sojourn here; and from the balcony of the house briefly returned his acknowledgments to the people of Detroit for their hearty welcome.

From an early hour this morning, by every avenue leading to this city, Railroad, River, and Turnpike, crowds of people came pouring in. No estimate has yet been made of the entire number of arrivals, but one fact will give some idea of the turnout: The Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. Company ran three special trains—SEVENTY-TWO cars in all—which came in between the hours of 8 and 1 o'clock, and brought five or six thousand people. As many more came by the Michigan Central road; while the numbers who came in by team, on horseback and afoot, are beyond computation. When the procession formed, at 9 o'clock, Detroit was a sight to see. Banners were suspended across all the principle streets; flags waved from public and private buildings; bands of music filled the air with melodious and inspiring strains; company after company of "Wide-Awakes," in uniforms and under good discipline, marched along in serried array; long lines of two, four and six-horse teams, dragging wagons filled with the sturdy yeomanry of Michigan, accompanied by their wives and daughters, filled the streets; cannon boomed from the "Campus Martius," while enthusiastic cheers for "LINCOLN and Liberty" and "SEWARD, the Champion of Freedom," rose up at every corner.

At 3 o'clock a multitude that no man could number gathered about and filled up the vast Depot of the Milwaukee and Detroit Railway Company. There could not, I think, have been less than *forty thousand* people within the enclosure, and thousands more were still traversing the streets.

I am told by old residents that they never saw so many people in Detroit before; and they were *earnest* people at that; who had come, not as a holiday, but in the discharge of a high and patriotic duty. The speaking was worthy of the occasion and the audience. The address of Senator SEWARD was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence. I send it in full, and will make no comments, for it speaks for itself. Gen. NYE, of New York; Senator WADE, the true and tried Representative of the Freemen of Ohio; AUSTIN BLAIR, the Republican candidate for Governor in this State; and other distinguished speakers, addressed the vast crowd with the happiest effect. The meeting, in a word, was a splendid success, and the Republicans of Detroit are in raptures about it.

This evening there is to be a grand Torch-light procession, which bids fair to outshine the gathering of the day. At least three thousand "Wide-Awakes" are here, to take part in it.

Gov. SEWARD leaves here to-morrow morning for Lansing, where he speaks on Thursday the 6th. On Saturday, the 8th, he will stop for a short time at Kalamazoo and hurrying thence by the P. M. train on the Michigan Central R. R., expects to reach Chicago at 9 P. M., and Milwaukee shortly after midnight. As the hour will be too late for any formal reception then, the demonstration in his honor at Milwaukee will doubtless take place on Monday evening the 10th, when we may hope to hear from him as well as from his friends, Gen. NYE, Lt. Gov. GEORGE W.

The National Divergence and Return.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Delivered at Detroit, September 4th, 1860.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We claim that our political system is a judicious one, and that we are an intelligent and virtuous people.—The government ought therefore not only to secure respect and good will abroad, but also to produce good order, contentment and harmony at home. It fails to attain these ends. The Canadians certainly neither envy nor love us. All the Independent American powers from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, while they strive to construct governments for themselves after our models, fear, and many of them hate us. European nations do indeed revere our constitutions and admire our progress, but they generally agree in pronouncing us inconsistent with our organic principle, and capricious. The President inveighs against corruption among the people. The immediate representatives of the people in Congress, charge the President with immoral practices, and the President protests against their action as subversive of the Executive prerogative. The House of Representatives organizes itself convulsively amid confessed dangers of popular commotion. The Senate listens unsurprised, and almost without excitement, to menaces of violence, secession and disunion. Frauds and violence in the territories are palliated and rewarded. Exposure and resistance to them are condemned and punished, while the just, enlightened and reasonable will of the people there, though constitutionally expressed, is circumvented, disobeyed and disregarded. States watch anxiously for unlawful intrusion and invasion by citizens of other States, while the Federal Courts fail to suppress piracies on the high seas, and even on our own coasts. The government of the Union, courts and submits to State espionage of the Federal mails, while the States scarcely attempt to protect the personal rights of citizens of other States, peacefully pursuing harmless occupations within their fraternal jurisdiction.

Are the people satisfied and content? Let their several parties and masses answer. Certainly you, the Republicans of Michigan, as well as the Republicans throughout the whole country, are not satisfied. But you are interested in a change of administration, and therefore perhaps prejudiced. Ask then, the Constitutional Union men, few and inefficient indeed here, but numerous and energetic elsewhere. They are not satisfied.—If they were they would not be engaged as they are now, in a hopeless attempt to organize a new party without any principle at all, after their recent failures to combine such a party on obnoxious principles. But they also are interested and possibly prejudiced like the Republicans. Appeal then to the Democratic party, which enjoys and wields the patronage and power of the Federal Government. Even the Democrats are no less dissatisfied. They certainly are dissatisfied with the Republicans, with the National Union men, with their own administration, with each other, and as I think even individually, with themselves.

The North is not satisfied. Its masses want a suppression of the African slave trade, and an effectual exclusion of slavery from the Territories, so that all the new and future States may surely be free States. The South is not satisfied. Its masses, by whatever means and at whatever cost, desire the establishment and protection of slavery in the Territories, so that none of the new States may fall to become slave States. The East is discontented with the neglect of its fishery, manufactures and navigation; and the West is impatient under the operation of a national policy, hostile to its agricultural, mining and social developments. What government in the world but ours, has persistently refused to improve rivers, construct harbors and establish light houses, for the protection of its commerce? New and anomalous combinations of citizens appear in the North, justifying armed instigators of civil and servile war, in the South devising means for the disruption and dismemberment of the Union. It is manifest that we are suffering in the respect and confidence of foreign States, and that disorder and confusion are more flagrant among ourselves now than ever before.

I do not intend to be understood that these evils are thus far productive of material suffering or intolerable embarrassment, much less that the country is, as so many extravagant persons say, on the high road to civil war or dissolution. On the contrary, this fair land we live in is so blessed with all the elements of human comfort and happiness, and its citizens are at once loyal and wise and so well surrounded by yet unbroken guarantees of civil and religious liberty, that our experience of misrule is the very worst never becomes so painful as to raise the question, how much more of public misery we can endure; but it leaves us at liberty to stop now, as always heretofore, with the enquiry how much more of freedom, prosperity and honor, we can secure by the practice of greater wisdom and higher virtue? Discontentment is the wholesome fruit of a discovery of maladministration, and coercion of public error is here at least always a sure harbinger of political reform.

Martin Van Buren, they say, is writing a review of his own life, and our time, for posthumous uses. If it is not disrespectful, I should like to know how the conclusions he draws from the national events he has seen, and of which he has been an important part, for he is a shrewd observer, with advantages of large and long experience. To me it seems that the last forty years have constituted a period of signal and lamentable failure in the efforts of statesmen to adjust and establish a federal policy for the regulation of the subject of slavery in its relations to the Union. In this view I regard it as belonging to the office of a statesman, not merely to favor an immediate and temporary increase of national wealth, and an enlargement of national territory, but also to fortify, so far as the prescribed constitutional limits of his action may allow, the influences of knowledge and humanity; to abate popular prejudices and passions, by modifying or removing their causes; to ascertain and disclose the operation of general laws and to study and reveal the social tendencies of the age, and by combining the past with the present, while giving free play all the time to the reciprocating action of the many co-existing moral forces, to develop that harmonious system which actually prevails in the apparent chaos of human affairs; and so to gain something in the way of assurance as to the complexion of that futurity towards which, since our country is destined to endure, and inasmuch as we desire that it may be immortal, our thoughts are so vehemently driven even by the selfish as well as by the generous principles of our nature.

I have understood that John Quincy Adams, the purest and wisest statesman I ever knew, died despairing of a peaceful solution of the problem of Slavery, on which he was so intently engaged throughout his public service. If we may judge from the absolute failures of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Polk, Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan in the respect I have mentioned, and if we take into consideration also the systems which Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Benton, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster severally recommended, and which have subsequently failed to be adopted, we may perhaps conclude that the difficulties of establishing a satisfactory and soothing policy have overtasked even our wisest and eminent statesmen. They certainly have been neither incapable nor selfish men. No age or country has been illustrated by public characters of greater genius, wisdom and virtue.

It is easy to see, fellow citizens, that the failure has resulted not from the faults of our statesmen, but from the peculiar institutions and characters of political parties, on which they relied for power. Solid, enduring and constant parties, inspired by love of country, reverence for virtue and devotion to human liberty, hold in their conceptions of measures, moderate in success, and resolute throughout reverses, are essential to effective and beneficent administration in every free State. Unanimity, even in a wise, just and necessary policy, can never be expected in any country all at once, and without thorough debate and earnest conflicts of opinion.

All public movements are therefore awakened and prosecuted through the agency of individuals, but of parties regularcited and moderated as occasion may by their representatives. He, who measures so impracticable that he party to their support, may be a dopist, but he cannot be a statesman; en when the leader in administration s sustained, he is, although never so wise, everywhere and at all times d imbecile, just in the degree on which he depends is inding, timid or capricious.

of the several political ourished within your dashing, unterrified, istable legions carpid hero of New many not unprejudiced Whig party, which, apprehensive of perpetual danger from too radical policies of administration, so often with unabated obstinacy and enthusiasm, magically re-combined its bruised and scattered columns, even when a capricious fortune had turned its rare and hard-won triumphs into defeat more disastrous than the field fights which it had lost—the recent American party, that sprang at one bound from ten thousand dark chambers, and which seemed only yesterday at the very point of carrying the government by a *coup de main*. All these parties, that for brief periods seemed so strong and so unchanging, have perished, leaving no deep impression on the history of the country they aimed to direct and rule forever.

The Democratic party, too, that has clothed itself so complacently with the pleasant traditions of all preceding parties, and combined so felicitously the most popular of our national sympathies with the most inveterate and repulsive of our conservative interests, that has won the South so dexterously by stimulating its maddest ambition, and yet has held the North so tenaciously and so long, by awakening its wildest and most demoralizing fears. What is its condition? It is distinguished in fortune from its extinguished rivals only by the circumstance that both portions of its crew, divided as the hulk breaks into two not unequal parts, retain sufficient energy in their despair, to seize on the drifting wrecks of other parties, and by a cunning, though hopeless carpentery, to frame wretched and rickety rafts on which to sustain themselves for one dark night more on the tempestuous sea of national politics.

All these parties, it is now manifest, were organized not specially to establish justice and maintain freedom and equality among an honest, zealous and liberty-loving people, but to achieve some material public advantage of temporary importance, or to secure the advancement of some chief to whose discretion, as if the government were an elective despotism instead of a Republic, the distribution of its patronage and direction of its affairs should be implicitly confided. They did indeed, out of respect or fear of generous reforms, often adopt to express elevated principle and generous sentiments in their carefully elaborated creeds, but these creeds nevertheless, even when not ambiguously expressed, were from time to time revised and qualified and modified, so that at last the interpreters who alone had them by heart and were able to repeat them, were found perverting the constitution in its most unequivocal parts, and most palpable meaning, disparaging and rejecting the Declaration of Independence, and stultifying the founders of the Republic.

The party is thus constituted, depend not on any national or even on any natural sentiment, but on mere discipline for their cohesion, and coming at last through constant demoralization, to assume that capital and not labor, property and not liberty is the great interest of every people, and that religion conversant only with the relations of men to an unseen and future world, must be abjured in their opinions towards each other on earth, have finally discarded justice and humanity from their systems, broken up nearly all the existing combinations for spiritual ends, and attempted to conduct affairs of government on principles equally in violation of the Constitution and of the eternal laws of God's Providence for the regulation of the Universe.

These views of the characters of our modern parties are by no means newly conceived on my part. In that high and intensely exciting debate in Congress in the year 1850, which, overruling the administration of General Taylor, brought the two then dominating parties into a compromise at the time solemnly pronounced final, irrevocable and eternal, but which was nevertheless scattered to the winds of Heaven only four years afterward, the great statesman of Kentucky denounced party spirit as he assumed it to be raging throughout the country, as pregnant with the imminent and intolerable disasters of civil war and national dissolution. I ventured then to reply that, in my human judgment, it was not a conflict of parties that we then were seeing and hearing, but it was, on the contrary, the agony of distracted parties, a convulsion resulting from too narrow foundations of both or the great parties of the day, foundations that have been laid in compromise of natural justice and human rights—that a new and great question—a moral question transcending the too narrow creeds of existing parties had arisen—that the public conscience was expanding with it, and the green withes of party combinations were giving way and breaking under the pressure—that it was not the union that was decaying and dying as was supposed, of the fever of party spirit, but that the two great parties were smitten with paralysis, fatal indeed to them unless they should consent to be immediately renewed and re-organized, borrowing needful elements of health and vigor from a cordial embrace with the human spirit of the age.

But, fellow citizens, to exempt our statesmen by casting blame on our political parties does not reach, but only approximates the real source of responsibility. All of these parties have been composed of citizens, not a few but many citizens, in the aggregate, all the citizens in the Republic. They were not ignorant, willful or dishonest citizens, but sincere, faithful and useful members of the State. The parties of our country, what are they at any time, but ourselves, the people of our country? Thus the faults of past administration and of course the responsibility for existing evils, are brought directly home to yourselves and myself—to the whole people. This is no hard saying. The wisest, justest and most virtuous of men occasionally err and has need daily to implore the Divine Goodness that he be not led further into temptation; and just so the wisest, justest and most virtuous of nations often unconsciously lose and depart from their ancient, approved and safer ways. Is there any society, even of Christian, that has never had occasion to reform its practice, retrace its too careless steps and discard heresies that have corrupted its accepted faith? What was the English revolution of 1648, but a return from the dark and dangerous road of absolutionism? What the French revolution, but a mighty convulsion, that while it carried a brave, enlightened, and liberty-loving nation backward on their progress of three hundred years, owed all its horrors to the delay which had so long postponed the needed reaction?

A national departure always happens, when a great emergency occurs unobserved and unfelt, bringing the necessity for the attainment of some new and important object, which can only be secured through the inspiration of some new but generous national sentiment.

Let us see if we can ascertain in the present case, when our departure from the right and safe way occurred. Certainly it was not in the Revolutionary age. The nation then experienced and felt a stern necessity, perceived and resolutely aimed at a transcendently sublime object, and accepted cheerfully the awakening influences of an intensely moving and generous principle. The necessity was deliverance from British oppression; the object, independence; the principle, the inalienable rights of man. The revolution was a success, because the country had in Adams and Jefferson and Washington and their associates, the leaders, and in the Whigs, the party needful for this crisis, and these were sustained by the people.

Our departure was not at the juncture of the establishment of the constitution. The country then had and owned a new and overpowering necessity, perceived and demanded a new object and adopted a new and most animating principle. The necessity, the escape from anarchy; the object, Federal Union; the principle, fraternity of the American people. The Constitution with the Ordinance of 1787, practically a part of it, was not a failure, because Hamilton, Jay and Madison were competent, and the Federal party was constant, and the people gave it a confiding and generous support.

It was not in 1800, that the national deviation took place. Then were disclosed a new public necessity, new object, and new principle. A separation and removal of aristocratic checks and interests from the mechanism of our republican institutions. The needed reform did not fail, because Jefferson and George Clinton, with their associates braved all resistance, the Republican party defended, and the people sustained them.

Again the departure did not occur in 1812. Then was discovered a farther necessity, bringing into view a farther object, and introducing yet another new and noble principle of action. The necessity, a vindication of national rights; the object, freedom of intercourse with mankind; the principle, the defence of our homes and our honor. The war of 1812 was a success, because Clay, Calhoun and Tompkins did not shrink from the trial; the Republican party approved and the people sustained them.

In 1820, however, the nation had unconsciously reached and entered a new stage in its successful career, namely, that of expansion. By purchases from France and Spain it had extended its borders from the St. Mary's southward around the peninsula of Florida, and from the Mississippi thence to Rocky Mountains, an expansion to be afterwards indefinitely continued. We all know the advantages of expansion. They are—augmented wealth and population. But we all know equally well, if we will only reflect, that no new advantage is ever gained in national more than in individual life without exposure to some new danger. What, then, is the danger which attends expansion? It is nothing lost and can be nothing less than an increase of the strain upon the bonds of the Union. The time had come to organize government, finally, in the newly acquired territory of Louisiana, on principles that should be applied thereafter in all cases of further expansion. This necessity brought into glaring light a new object, namely, since the only existing cause of mutual alienation among the States was slavery, which was already carefully circumscribed by the ordinance of 1787, that anomalous institution must now be further circumscribed by extending the ordinance to cover the new States to be established in the Louisiana purchase. To this end a new and humane impulse naturally moved the country, namely, the freedom of human labor.

But although statesmen qualified for the crisis appeared, no party stood forth to support them with constancy, and the country, after a temporary glow of free soil excitement, subsided into cold indifference—and so a compromise was made which divided the newly-acquired domain between free laborand capital in slaves, between freedom and slavery, a memorable compromise, which, after a fair trial of only thirty four years, proved to be effective only in its concessions to slavery, while its greater guarantees of freedom were found unavailing and worthless. History says that the compromise of 1820 was necessary to save the Union from disruption. I do not dispute history, nor debate the settled moral questions of the past. I only lament that it was necessary, if indeed it was so.

History tells us that the course then adopted was wise. I do not controvert it. I only mourn the occurrence of even one case, most certainly the only one that ever did happen, in which the way of wisdom has failed to be also the way of pleasantness, and the path of peace. It was in 1820, therefore, that the national deviation began. We have continued, ever since, the divergent course that so inconsiderately entered, until at last we have reached a point, where, amid confusion, bewilderment and mutual recriminations, it seems alike impossible to go forward or to return. We have added territory after territory, and region after region with the customary boldness of feebly resisted conquerors, not merely neglecting to keep slavery out of our new possessions, but actually removing all the barriers against it which we found standing at the time of conquest. In doing this we have shut out the moral opinions of mankind, overturned the laws and systems of our fathers, and dishonored their memories by declaring that unconquered and glorious constitution which they gave us curtailed with it, as it attends our empire, not freedom and personal rights to the oppressed, but slavery and a baleful and baleful commerce in slaves, wherever we win a conquest by sea or land over the whole habitable globe.

While we must now, in deference to history, excuse the first divergence, it is manifest that our subsequent persistence in the same course has been entirely unnecessary and unjustifiable. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada, what remains of Mexico, all the West Indies and Central America are doubtless very desirable, but we have patiently waited for them, and are now likely to wait until they can be acquired without receiving slavery with them, or extending it over them. Nay, all the resistance we have ever met in aiding Spanish-American territories to our Republic, has resulted from our willful and perverse purpose of subverting freedom there, to blight the fairest portion of the earth, when we found it free, by extending over it our only national agency of desolation. We may doubtless persist still further. We may add conquest to conquest, for resistance to our ambition daily grows more and more impossible, until we surpass in extent and apparent strength the greatest empire of ancient or modern times all the while enlarging the area of African bondage; but after our already ample experience, I think no one will be bold enough to deny that we equally increase the evils of discontent and the dangers of domestic faction.

Fellow-citizens, while I lament the national divergence I have thus described, I do not confess it to be altogether inexcusable. Much less do I blame any one or more of our politicians or parties, while exempting others. All are, in different degrees perhaps, responsible alike, and all have abundant, if not altogether adequate excuses.—Deviation once begun without realizing the immediate presence of danger, it was easier to continue on than to return. The country has all the time been growing richer and more populous. It was not unnatural that we should disregard warnings of what we were assured by high, though interested authorities, always were distant, improbable and even visionary dangers. It cannot be denied that the African races among us are not neglect, although their condition, and even their presence here are due not to their will or fault, but to our own, and that they have a direct interest in the question of slavery. How natural has it been to assume that the motive of those who have protested against the extension of slavery, was an unnatural sympathy with the negro instead of what it always has really been, concern for the welfare of the white man.—There are few, indeed, who ever realized that the whole human race suffers somewhat in the afflictions and calamities which befall the humblest and most despised of its members.

The argument, though demanding the most dispassionate calmness and kindness, has too often been conducted with anger and broken out into violence.

Moreover, alarms of disunion were sounded, and strange political inventions like the floating fire ships sent down the St Lawrence by the besieged in Quebec, to terrify the army of Wolfe on the Island of St. Louis, appeared suddenly before us whenever we proposed to consider in good earnest, the subject of Federal slavery.

We love and we ought to love the fellowship of our slaveholding brethren. How natural, therefore, has it been to make the concessions so necessary to silence their complaints, rather than by seeming impracticability in what was thought a matter of indifference, to lose such genial companionship. Again, at least, present peace and safety, together with some partial guaranties and concessions of freedom, were from time to time obtained by compromises. Who had the right, or the presumption to say, with the certainty of being held responsible for casting imputations of bad faith upon our Southern brethren, that these compromises would, when their interests should demand it, be disavowed and broken?

Other nations, we have assumed, are jealous of our growing greatness. They have censured us, perhaps, with unjust asperity, for our apostacy in favor of slavery. How natural and even patriotic has it been on our part to manifest by persistence, our contempt and defiance of such interested and hostile animadversions. Besides, though slavery is indeed now practically a local and peculiar institution of the South, it was not long ago the habit and practice of the whole American people. It is only twenty-five years since our British brethren abolished slavery in their colonies, and only half a century since we or any European nation interdicted the African slave trade. Scarcely three generations have passed away, since the subject of the wrongfulness of slavery first engaged the consideration of mankind.

You and I indeed, understand now very well, how it is that slavery in the territories of the United States, is left open by the constitution to our utmost peaceful opposition, while within the slave states it is entrenched behind local constitutions beyond the reach of eternal legislation. But the subject is a complex one, and the great masses of the people to whom it has only been recently presented, and doubtless often presented, under favorable circumstances, might well desire time for its careful and deliberate examination.

It will seem a bold suggestion to say, that a great nation ought to reconsider a practice of forty years' duration; but forty years of a nation's life, are equivalent to only one year in the life of an individual. The thought is at least consistent with political philosophy, for it is not more that personal persistence in error leads inevitably to ruin, than it is that every nation exists by obedience to the same moral laws which direct individual life, that they are written in its original constitution, and it must continually reform itself according to the spirit of those laws, or perish.

My humble advice, then, fellow-citizens, is, that we return and re-establish the original policy of the nation, and henceforth hold as we did in the beginning, that slavery is and must be only a purely local, temporary and exceptional institution, confined within the slaves states where it already exists, while Freedom is the general, normal, enduring and permanent condition of society within the jurisdiction, and under the authority of the Constitution of the United States.

I counsel thus for a simple reason incapable of illumination. Slavery, however it may be at any time or in any place excused, is at all times and everywhere unjust and inhuman in its very nature; while freedom, however it may be at any time or in any place neglected, denied or abused, is in its nature right, just and beneficent. It can never under any circumstances be wise to persevere voluntarily, in extending or fortifying an institution that is intrinsically wrong or cruel. It can never be unwise wherever it is possible, to defend and fortify an existing institution that is founded on the rights of Human Nature. Insomuch as opinions are so materially, and yet so unconsciously affected and modified by time, place and circumstances, we may hold these great truths firmly, without impeaching the convictions or the motives of those who deny them in argument or in practice.

I counsel this for another reason quite as simple as the first. Knowledge, emulation and independence among the members of a social state are the chief elements of national wealth, strength and power. Ignorance, indolence and bondage of individuals are always sources of national imbecility and decline. All nations in their turns have practiced slavery. Most of them have abolished it. The world over, the wealthiest and most powerful nations have been those which tolerated it least, and which earliest and most completely abolished it. Virginia and Texas are thrown into a panic even now by the appearance or even the suspicion of a handful of men within their borders instigating civil war. Massachusetts and Vermont defied British invasion, backed by treason, eighty years ago.

Thirdly, there is no necessity now to fortify or extend slavery within the United States or on the American continent. All the supposed necessities of that sort ever before known, have passed away forever. Let us briefly review them. With the discovery and conquest of America confessedly came a responsibility to reclaim it from nature, and to introduce civilization. Unfortunately, Spain and Portugal, the discoverers and conquerors, were, of all the European States in the sixteenth century, the worst qualified and the least able to colonize. They were neither populous, nor industrious, nor free; but were nations of princes and subjects; of soldiers, navigators, nobles, priests, poets and scholars, without merchants, mechanics, farmers or laborers. The art of navigation was imperfect; its practice dangerous, and the new world that the Pope had divided between his two most loyal crown-wearing children was in its natural state positively European emigration was therefore impracticable. In the emergency, the conquerors, with ruffian violence, swept off at once the gold and silver ornaments which they found in the temples and on the persons of the natives, ignorant of their European values, and set afloat and enslaved the natives themselves. But these simple children of the forest, like the wild flowers when the hurricane sweeps over the prairies, perished under cruelties so contrary to nature.

The African trade, in prisoners of war saved from slaughter, afforded an alternative. The chiefs sold ten men, women or children for a single horse. The conquerors of America brought this unnatural merchandize to our coasts. When the English colonists of North America, happily in only a very limited degree, borrowed from their predecessors this bad policy of slavery, they borrowed its wretched apology, a want of an adequate supply of free labor. It was then thought an exercise of Christian benevolence to rescue the African heathen from eternal suffering in a future state, and through the painful path of earthly bondage to open to him the gates of the celestial paradise. But all this is now changed. We are at last no feeble or sickly colonies, but a great, populous, homogeneous nation, unsurpassed and unequaled in all the elements of colonization and civilization. Free labor here continually increases and abounds, and is fast verging towards European standards of value.

There is not one acre too much in our broad domain for the supply of even three generations of our free population, with their certain increase. Immigration from Europe is crowding our own seats into the western region, and this movement is daily augmented by the application of new machines for diminishing mechanical and agricultural labor. At this very moment, Congress, after a long and obstinate reluctance, finds itself obliged to yield a homestead law to relieve the pressure of labor in the Atlantic States. Certainly, therefore, we have no need and no room for African slaves in the Federal Territories. Do you say that we want more sugar and more cotton, and therefore we must have more slave and more slave labor? I answer: First, that no class or race of men have a right to demand sugar, cotton, or any other comfort of human life to be wrung from them, through the action of the Federal Government, from the unrewarded and compulsory labor of any other class, or race of men.

I answer, secondly, that we have sugar and cotton enough already for domestic consumption, and a surplus of the latter for exportation without any increase of slave territory. Do you say that Europe wants more sugar and cotton than we can supply? I reply, let then Europe send her free laborers hither, or into Italy, or into the West Indies, or into the East; or if it suit them better, let them engage the natives of cotton growing regions in the old world, to produce cotton and sugar voluntarily and for adequate compensation. Such a course, instead of fortifying and enlarging the sway of slavery here, will have us free to favor its gradual removal. It will renew or introduce civilization on the shores of the Mediterranean and throughout the coasts of the Indian ocean. Christianity, more fully developed and better understood now than heretofore, turns with disgust and horror from the employment of force and piracy as a necessary agency of the Gospel.

Fourthly. All the subtle evasions and plausible political theories which have heretofore been brought into the argument for an extension of slavery, have at last been found fallacious and frivolous.

It is unavailing now to say that this government was made by and for white men only, since even slaves owed allegiance to Great Britain before the Revolution equally with white men, and were equally absolved from it by the Revolution, and are not only held to allegiance now under our laws, but are also subjected to taxation and actual representation in every department of the Federal Government. No government can excuse itself from the duty of protecting the extreme rights of every human being, whether foreign or native born, bond or free, whom it compulsorily holds within its jurisdiction.—The great fact is now fully realized that the African race here is a foreign and feeble element like the Indians, incapable of assimilation, but not the less, therefore entitled to such care and protection as the weak everywhere may require from the strong; that it is a pitiful exotic unwisely and unnecessarily transplanted into our fields, and which is unprofitable to cultivate at the cost of the desolation of the native vineyard. Nor will the argument that the party of slavery is national and that of freedom sectional, any longer avail when it is fully understood that so far as it is founded in truth, it is only a result of that perversion of the constitution which has attempted to circumscribe freedom, and to make slavery universal throughout the Republic.

Equally do the reproaches, invectives and satires of the advocates of slavery extension fail, since it is seen and felt that truth, reason and humanity, can work right on without fanaticism and bear contumely without retaliation. I counsel this course farther, because the combinations of slavery are broken up, and can never be renewed with success. Any new combination must be based on the principle of the Southern Democratic faction, that slavery is inherently just and beneficent, and ought to be protected, which can no longer be tolerated in the North; or else on the principle of the Northern Democratic faction, that slavery is indifferent and unworthy of legal protection, which is insufficient in the South, while the national mind has actually passed far beyond both of these principles, and is settled in the conviction that slavery, wherever and however it exists, exists only to be regretted and deplored.

I counsel this course farther, because the necessity for a return to the old national way has become at last absolute and imperative. We can extend slavery into new territories, and create new slave States only by re opening the African slave trade; a proceeding which, by destroying all the existing values of the slaves now held in the country, and their increase, would bring the North and the South into a complete unanimity in favor of that return.

Finally, I counsel that return because a statesman has been designated who possesses, in an eminent and most satisfactory degree, the virtues and the qualifications necessary for the leader in so great and generous a movement: and I feel well assured that ABRAHAM LINCOLN will not fail to re-inaugurate the ancient constitutional policy in the administration of the government successfully, because the Republican party, after ample experience, has at last acquired the courage and the constancy necessary to sustain him, and because I am satisfied that the people, at last fully convinced of the wisdom and necessity of the proposed reformation, are prepared to sustain and give it effect.

But when it shall have been accomplished, what may we expect then; what dangers must we incur; what disasters and calamities must we suffer? I answer no dangers, disasters or calamities. All parties will acquiesce, because it will be the will of the people, in the exercise of their sovereign power, in conformity with the constitution and laws, and in harmony with the eternal principles of justice, and the benignant spirit of the age in which we live. All parties and all sections will alike rejoice in the settlement of a controversy, which has agitated the country and disturbed its peace so long. We shall regain the respect and good will of the Nations, and once more, consistent with our principles, and with our ancient character, we shall, with their free consent, take our place at their head, in their advancing progress, towards a higher and more happy, because more humane and more genial civilization.

THE CITY.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF MILWAUKEE.

The Republicans are requested to meet at Head-Quarters, Albany Building, to-night at eight o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the reception of the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, on Monday evening next.

All good Republicans are requested to attend. WINFIELD SMITH, Pres't.
M. G. SMITH, Sec'y.

Wisconsin and *Free Democrat*, please copy.

Attention Wide Awakes!

The Regular Meeting of the Lincoln and Hamlin Wide Awake Club of Milwaukee, will take place this evening, (Thursday, Sept 6th) at 7 1-2 o'clock. Every member it particularly requested to be present, as arrangements for the reception of Gov. SEWARD are to be made. The Governor is expected on Saturday evening next, so that *every member* will see the necessity of being present at this meeting. Turn out promptly. By order,

P. VAN VECHTEN, Pres't.

Republican Meeting—First Ward.

A Republican Mass Meeting will be held at Bielfield's Hall, in the First Ward of this city, on Friday evening next, commencing precisely at eight o'clock. Speeches will be made by Moses O'Brien, Esq., of Monroe of this State, George A. Starkweather, Esq., Mr Domschke, or Mr Otterbourgh will speak in German. All are respectfully invited.

JAMES H. PAINE,
GEO. A. MEGARRIGLE
W. Y. SELLECK,
JEREMIAH GORMLY,
HENRY SMITH,
Committee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4th, 1860.

A Meeting of Welch Republicans.

A meeting of the Welch Republicans of this city, will be held at the Republican Head Quarters, under Albany Hall, for the purpose of organizing a Welch Republican Club, to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

All the Welch in the city are requested to attend.

Wisconsin and *Free Democrat* please copy.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION (BRECKINRIDGE) assembled at the St. Charles Hotel on Tuesday last.

Judge BARRON, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted without any amendment or modification:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse and ratify the principles laid down in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, held in the Maryland Institute, in the city of Baltimore, in June last, over which Hon. Caleb Cushing presided; and that we accept such platform as a definition of our political faith.

Resolved, That we will unhesitatingly support John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon for Vice President of the United States, and will sustain them as the only *National* candidates of the Democracy.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures, or the judicial decision of State Courts, intended to defeat the faithful execution of federal laws, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and in their effect revolutionary against the National Government.

Resolved, That we recognize in the administration of James Buchanan, one that has been faithful to the principles of the National Democracy which elevated it, and that the same merits and receives our confidence and respect.

The convention, consisting of about eighty delegates, was a highly respectable body, and its business was conducted in an orderly and quiet manner.

In the evening the Hon. THOMAS CAMPBELL, of Ill., addressed a large number of the faithful at the hotel. During the speech, a number of Douglasites, among whom was a city official who had already become somewhat conspicuous as the disturber of Republican gatherings, created all the disturbance possible, and persisted in annoying the assembly as much as possible by their remarks and behavior.

EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, the President in the chair.

The Committee appointed to report an electoral ticket, through their Chairman, reported as follows:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

SAMUEL ELMORE, of Milwaukee; NAPOLEON B. VAN SLYKE, of Madison.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District—ISAAC J. ULLMAN, of Racine.
2d " —HENRY D. BARRON, of Pepin.
3d " —HENRY S. PIERPONT, of Manitowoc.

The report of the Committee was enthusiastically received and adopted by the Convention.

CALEB WALL has removed his Land Office and City Auction Room to the corner of Wisconsin and Main streets, Young's Block. He moves to this corner because he thinks it will be to his advantage. The location, he thinks, is as good, if not better, than the old corner. He calls on all who have goods or furniture to sell, to remember him. The location and situation he has, will attract thousands of customers.

SOME PLUM.—J. F. BROWN, of Granville, Milwaukee County, has left with us an Egg Plum measuring six inches circumference one way, and six inches and a half the other way. It is about the size of a tomato, yellow as gold and as sound as a dollar.

CALEB WALL has one thousand dollars in money, and six hundred and forty acres of land he wants to exchange for goods. Read his advertisement this morning.

CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.—The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway will issue Half-Fare tickets to the Celebration of the Battle of Lake Erie, which takes place at Erie on the 10th.

EXCURSION.—The Union Guards make an excursion to Chicago to-day on the *Lady Elgin*, leaving DOUSMAN'S dock at 7 o'clock in the morning.

B. F. COMSTOCK has fifty barrels of Extra, and twenty-five barrels of No. 1 Lard Oil for sale. See his notice elsewhere.

TO-DAY is celebrated elsewhere in an appropriate manner. It being the one hundred and third anniversary of the Birthday of LAFAYETTE.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. N. A STAPLES returned to this city on Monday. He will enter upon his clerical duties here as usual, immediately.

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHAN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

H. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,

JOHN F. POTTER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

LUTHER HANCHETT.

Why Don't He Answer!

Just before Mr. DOUGLAS rose to address the meeting at Augusta, Maine, an old and much respected citizen placed in his hand the following question, with the request that he would answer it during the speech:

"Will Judge Douglas be so kind as to oblige a fellow citizen by stating before the people here assembled his answer to the following

QUESTION:

"Do you hold, and if elected President of the United States, would you carry out, the doctrine that the people of a territory, before it becomes a State, have the power, under the Federal Constitution, and notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, to prohibit or exclude slavery therefrom?

"In other words:

"Do you affirm that the people of a territory have the constitutional right to crush the cockatrice's eggs, as soon as these are deposited in its nest by the propagandists of slavery, or must they tolerate the incubation, and wait till the eggs become full-grown and active vipers, that can be pursued and exterminated only by the newly created sword of State authority?"

Mr. DOUGLAS read the query attentively and promised to answer it; but though he spoke an hour and a half, he omitted to do so. Why did he not fulfil his promise? Plainly because he *could not* answer the question without either disputing the authority of the U. S. Supreme Court, or abandoning the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty." To do the one, would alienate the South. To do the other, would drive oil the North. And so Mr. DOUGLAS remained *dumb*.

The Democratic Platform.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments the *measure of restriction*, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the *power of the Territorial Legislature, over the subject of the domestic relations*, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally DETERMINED BY THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, shall be respected by all good citizens, and ENFORCED, *if* with promptness and fidelity by EVERY BRANCH of the General Government.

OPINIONS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Slaves are regarded as PROPERTY, and placed on an EQUAL FOOTING with all other property. Hence the owners of slaves, the same as the owner of any other species of property, *HAS A RIGHT TO REMOVE TO ANY TERRITORY AND CARRY HIS PROPERTY WITH HIM.—S. A. Douglas.*

OPINIONS OF MR. JOHNSON.

Property of all kinds, *slaves as well as any other*, stands upon the same constitutional basis, and subject *to like principles of recognition and PROTECTION in the LEGISLATIVE, Judicial and Executive Departments of the General Government.—H. V. Johnson, at Rome, Ga.*

WE BELIEVE PROPERTY should OWN LABOR. Is there any doubt that there must be a laboring class everywhere? In all countries and under every form of social organization, there must be *a laboring class—a class of men who get their living by the sweat of their brow, and then there must be another class that controls and directs the capital of the country.*

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT HAS DECIDED.

EVERY CITIZEN HAS A RIGHT TO TAKE WITH HIM INTO THE TERRITORY ANY ARTICLE WHICH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES AS PROPERTY.

The Constitution of the United States *recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to defend it.* And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind.

That act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question is invalid, and got of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that territory, gave him no title to freedom.

While it remains a territory, Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a Territorial Government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the direction of Congress; *but with the government exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to the United States.—Syllabus Dred Scott Decision—Howard's Reports.*

It will be seen from the above quotations that Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. JOHNSON, the Supreme Court and the Democratic party all agree in opinion:

First—That Slaveholders have a perfect right to carry their "property" into any territory of the United States.

Second—That the Constitution recognizes SLAVES as property and "pledges the Federal Government to defend it."

Third—That neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature can interfere to prevent the introduction of Slavery into Free Territory.

From all of which it follows, of course, that "Squatter Sovereignty" is a humbug, inasmuch as it cannot touch the question of Slavery one way or the other.

An Honest Bell-Everett Man.

We have in the Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, a plain outspoken BELL and EVERETT man, and it is refreshing to hear him talk. Mr. THOMPSON was a faithful member of the old Whig party, and he brought his faithfulness to the BELL and EVERETT party, which it appears has been a bad market. In a speech recently delivered by Mr. THOMPSON, he says that his party made their nomination of Mr. BELL at Baltimore, an implied agreement resting upon all of them that they would support the ticket straight through, "live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish," but that instead of fighting DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE and LINCOLN, some gentlemen have seen fit to make a little private agreement with the DOUGLAS men that they will tie fast together to see if the two cannot, by uniting, effect something in the Presidential election. Mr. THOMPSON does not like such political huckstering. He says:

"If there shall be a President elected by political bargains, *I wash my hands of it.* I have no such bargains to make. When the Democratic Party was in its prime, and exulted in the fact that we were laid low at its feet, I was unwilling to bargain with it, and now when it lies dead and bleeding, I am unwilling to be tied to its corpse—I will not be. (Great applause.) I will stand by the faith that I have always maintained, and adhere to the honest convictions of my judgment. If I cannot have the man for President whom I desire, I will be content with letting the people select the man of their choice, and will not disolve the Union because I cannot have my way. (Applause.) I (Renewed applause.) *I would greatly prefer to see Mr. Bell elected, but he never shall be elected with my consent, nor shall any other man, by a bargain with Mr. Douglas and his friends; or with Mr. Breckinridge or his friends.*"

Of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. THOMPSON says:—

"I repeat that I have no fear that Mr. Lincoln's election will tend to bring about a dissolution of the Union. Indeed, I have no fears of such a result occurring upon Douglas' or Breckinridge's election. All this stuff about dissolving the Union when any man is elected, is all humbug. If Mr. Lincoln is elected to the Presidency, he will be entitled to the respect of every man in the United States."

"Mr. Lincoln's strength consists in his conservatism. His own principles are conservative. I know him well. I served in Congress with him. This slavery question was then up. I was upon very intimate terms with him, and I know just how he felt about this question of Slavery. I must say that I feel sometimes a good deal indignant when I hear his votes complained of, votes which he gave along with me and others in support of Whig principles."

Mr. THOMPSON is an honest man, and speaks the words of honesty.

THE RASPBERRY JAM TREE.—In Western Australia there is a species of Acacia, the wood of which has fragrance like raspberry jam, and the tree is called the Raspberry Jam Acacia. The flowers have an unpleasant odor, and the leaves, when wilted, smell like a decaying cabbage.

THE BEAVER DAM *Democrat* says that over fifty Democrats of that city are going to vote for Breckenridge. It gives the names of a number of them.

Republican Gathering at Lake Mills.

The Republicans had a very large and enthusiastic gathering at Lake Mills on the 1st. There were at least 1,200 people present. The meeting was held in a grove near the beautiful lake. The procession arrived at two o'clock at the grove, and the meeting was opened with three thundering hurrahs for LINCOLN. Dr. WILLARD delivered the first address in a very happy manner. H. BARBER, of Watertown, followed with a short but enthusiastic speech for the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and against the pernicious policy of the DOUGLAS Democracy, who try to perrert these principles into a mere diplomatic measure against the British Crown. Young BARBER is doubtless a very promising speaker. Next spoke Mr. BINGHAM, of Palmyra, explaining the positions of the different parties that partake in the present campaign, in a very effectual, logical, and even philosophical speech. The closing speech was made by our worthy Lieut. Governor NOBLE, in his popular style, and was well received. The crowd dispersed with the determination to go to work and overthrow the foes of liberty in November next. The Lake Mills Republicans deserve great credit for their neat arrangements. The town of Jefferson sent the largest detachment. They arrived with a fine band of music, and flying banners, with well selected inscriptions.

The Political "What is it?"

From the Evening Post.

At Barnum's Museum a creature is exhibited whose likeness appears on the front of the building with the inscription "What is it?" Visitors are expected to be puzzled with the question whether it is a human being or a brute. The likeness to a brute is really considerable, and it is not a little aided by the bablliments in which the creature is arrayed; but on a slight examination it is discovered to be a disguised negro—an idiot of the African race, and nothing more.—Barnum is an expert showman, it is true, but certain democratic politicians of the State of New York have gone far beyond him. They have got up a ticket of electors of President, to which Barnum's inscription is much more appropriate than it is to the creature in his Museum. Everybody is asking, "What is it?" and nobody can give a satisfactory answer. Mr. Brooks, one of the agents in framing the ticket, declares that it is a composite ticket, part Douglas and part Bell and Everett—that the twenty-five democrats whose name appear on it will vote for Douglas, and that the ten whigs and unionists will vote for Bell and Everett. Mr. Ottendorfer, whose name is one of them, declares that this is a "lie," so far as the ten electors is concerned, and that they are pledged to vote for Douglas. Which is the public to believe? No man can say. Meantime, Judge Kent and Mr. Burrows, and their right hand associates, are as silent as mummies, though they might by a single word relieve those whose votes they expect from their perplexity. The question, "What is it?" passes from mouth to mouth, and the political world is in a far greater puzzle than the spectators of Barnum's monster.

Mr. Dickinson, of Binghampton, is an experienc d politician, not unskilled in the natural history of such curiosities as that which Mr. Brooks and Mr. Ottendorfer are disputing about. It is said that the question, "What is it?" has been referred to his decision, and that he has returned an answer which helps to vindicate his title to the appellation of Scripture Dick, but which throws very little light upon the controversy. "The voice," says Mr. Dickinson, "is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau." This does not answer the question, but it implies that there is a chest somewhere, as there was when Jacob defrauded his brother of his birthright.

A correspondent of ours, an old Whig, who, like many of his brethren, is anxious to hear Mr. Burroughs and the other Whig and Nativist gentlemen on the Douglas ticket say for which of the candidates they mean to vote, writes to us that he "has been a Whig too long to swallow a political hash cooked by persons who refuse to tell what it is made of." He considers the ticket much in the same light as Samuel Weller considered a veal pie: "Werry good thing, gentlemen, is a weal pie, when you know the lady as made it, and are sure it ain't cats." Our correspondent wants some assurance which will satisfy him that in partaking of the feast to which he is invited by the Syracooks, he will not afterwards find that he has been regaled upon cats.

A sausage is an excellent thing in its way, but the smallest piece of a dog's collar found among the meat with which it is stuffed, makes even the neatest looking sausage a little disgusting to persons of delicate stomachs. Several worthy people, who, at first, were disposed to think favorably of the proceedings at Syracuse, are beginning to fancy that they perceive something suspicious in the dish which Mr. Brooks and Mr. Ottendorfer assisted, as cooks, in compounding, and which they are recommending to their customers with such contradictory accounts of its ingredients.

Until the perplexity under which the people labor is removed by the declamations of Judge Kent and his associates on the ticket, we recommend that the newspapers which publish the electoral ticket adopted by the friends of Douglas, place over it Barnum's very proper inscription: "What is it?"—With such an indication of the mystery hidden under it, they may be sure that it will attract a great deal of attention. If they desire to add to its interest by pictorial illustrations, they might give a wood cut of Jacob cheating his brother Esau, or of Samuel Weller discoursing on the vile qualities of a pie.

Senator Wilson Puts Senator Douglas in a Delicate Position.

During several of his recent speeches, Mr. DOUGLAS has claimed that the Republicans, in supporting the Crittendon Amendment, abandoned their principles and endorsed his. He said this in substance, up at Bangor, Maine, and Senator WILSON replied, saying:

"Mr. Douglas boastfully claimed yesterday that he 'employed' the Republicans to aid him in carrying out Popular Sovereignty and defeating the Lecompton Constitution; he charges that the Republicans *'abandoned their principles* and adopted Popular Sovereignty,' and he asked if any Republican could deny that?

* * * * * * *

"While that measure was pending, Mr. Douglas said to me in the Senate Chamber that *'it was a slander* to say that the Republicans were abandoning their principle of Congressional prohibition;' that 'if such a charge should be made against them in his presence, *he would denounce it.*' Great was my surprise then, when I read in the public press that Mr. Douglas, in debate with Mr. Lincoln, had made the charge which he told me he would proclaim untrue if made in his presence. When Mr. Douglas returned to Washington in the winter of 1858, I said to him in substance that we had fought together the Lecompton battle; that we had often held consultations in regard to that matter, and that I felt bound in honor to hold sacred what transpired in that great contest of a personal character; but I felt indignant when I saw the charge that he had made against the Republicans, which he knew to be unjust, and which he declared to me he would repel if made in his presence. He said that *'Lincoln pressed him so hard he had to take that position to save himself.'* As Lincoln is pressing him very hard now, I suppose he is again making the charge to save himself."

Democratic Arguments.

THROWING A TRAIN OFF THE TRACK.—On the day of the Republican mass meeting at Monmouth, which was last Wednesday, a switch was turned by some malicious Douglasite, at Young America station, below Galesburg. The consequence was that the excursion train loaded with people, ran into two cars that were standing on the side track, smashing them to splinters, and instantly killing one man on the train. The switch was all right a few minutes before the train came along. The switch tender left it to attend to some other duty. As soon as his back was turned, some Satan-possessed Douglasite changed it, for the purpose of causing a crash and loss of life. It is exceedingly fortunate that the result of the collision was so slightly fatal.

This is not the first time that Douglasites have attempted to destroy the lives of Republicans on excursion trains. Our readers remember about the rails that were torn up on the track of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad, by some Douglasites, on the night after the Republican meeting at Springfield, and how narrow was the escape from a frightful loss of life. It does seem as if Douglas had infused his own reckless, destructive spirit into his pro slavery tools and rabble followers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

DISGRACEFUL.—Some rabid political partisans, we suppose, with more zeal for their sinking cause than knowledge of their own folly, did an extremely disgraceful thing last week, by taking down and mutilating a Lincoln and Hamlin flag from the front part of Mr. Collins' store, where he had nailed it a few days previous. We hope these nightowls know that even down in "Old Virginny" Gov. Letcher has recently decided that people have a right to put up just such flags as they please, and protect them after they are up, and that the same liberal policy also prevails in this State. We are glad to say that we have heard but one sentiment with regard to this act, and that was of universal condemnation.—*Lake Superior Miner.*

[Original.]

CHILDHOOD.

BY RUTH ROLLAND.

If your soul is good and noble,
If your soul is pure and fervent,
You will love the laughing sunlight,
Sparkling, dimpling o'er the water,
Glancing, glist'ning through the pine trees,
Through the oak, the birch, the basswood.
You will love the laughing brooklet,
And its tinkling, joyous murmur.
Love it when the smiling sunlight
Smiles upon it—smiles and gladdens;
Ay, and love it when the shadows
Fall and darken all its ripples.
You will love the bird's clear warble,
Ringing, echoing through the forest.
Love the modest, simple daisy;
Love all simple things in nature,
Which, though modest, unassuming,
Though unnoticed by the careless,
If examined, loved, admired,
Speak in accents, potent, thrilling,
Speak in eloquence most touching,
Of the good there is in nature,
Good there is in her Creator.
But beyond these things, and better,
More exalted, holier, purer,
Is untrammeled, earnest childhood.
Ye who love these things in nature
Listen to my simple story.
Weary, sighing, lonely pilgrim,
Toiling up life's rocky pathway,
Halt a moment from your toiling,
Halt, and listen to my story;
Courage take from childhood's trusting,
Then go on your way rejoicing.
As the springtime slowly faded,
Quietly and gently vanished,
And the Summer grew and brightened;
So a little gentle spirit,
Purer grew—and grew more holy;
While its tiny little casket,
Faded slowly, slowly vanished;
As it nearer drew to heaven
Holier grew its look and brighter.
Bent the weeping mother o'er it,
Saw the mark of death upon it;
Saw and murmuring, repining,
Prayed that God might longer spare it.
"Mama, dear, what makes you cry so?"
Spoke a little voice beside her,
Spoke the voice of little Emma.
Whispering low the mother answered,
"Emma's little sister's dying."
"Dying, mother, what is dying?"
"God will take dear little sister
Far away from Ma and Emma."
"Take away dear little sister;
No he shan't, Emma won't let him."
Then she paused with hand uplifted,
Stood she for a moment thinking,
Then a shining little teardrop,
In her darkly bright eye glistened;
Looking up, she softly murmured,
"God is very good, dear mamma,
Emma let God take dear sister."
Then the mother clasped her darling
To her bosom, meekly murmuring,
"Still thy will be done, my Father,
Even though thou take my Emma."
Angels loved a scene so heavenly,
Filled the room with influence holy.
List! a silvery little voice
Floated on the air enchanted,
"God is very good, dear mamma;
God take Emma way with sister."
White, and cold, and still her lips grew,
Still, and wan, and cold her cheeks grew;
But, in her eye there dim and vacant;
Stark, and still, and cold and silent,
In her mother's arms the child lay.
Cold, and still, and stark, and silent,
In the cradle lay its sister.
So the little angel children
Rose from earth to sing in heaven;
Sing of God's true loving goodness.

OUR MANUFACTURES.—From the Marshal's report on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court, we learn that the amount of capital invested in the various manufactures of this city, is $803,675, not including establishments where the amount is less than $500.

The value of the articles manufactured annually is $540,815. The material used is valued at $268,000. The amount paid for labor is $131,000. The average number of workmen employed is four hundred. This gives to the workmen, wages averaging $327 50 each per annum, or a fraction over $1.07 per day, estimating a working time of three hundred days to the year.

The profits of this labor, the interest on capital and wear of machinery, are represented by the sum of $141,815.

This leaves an excess of income over the the cost of labor and material of $141,815 to compensate for capital—being nearly 35 per cent. of the value of the manufactured articles.

The four hundred workmen so employed, represent a population of near sixteen hundred, who are directly dependent on this branch of industry in our city for support.—*Fond du Lac Saturday Reporter.*

FLOWERS.—Artificial flowers are very rich this and next month, and charmingly natural, except when disfigured by the tinsel which enters into the composition of every article of the toilette this season. These gilded ornaments will probably be popular all over the country for a time, but they are in bad taste, and will be too common to be elegant or *distingue*. Roses continue to be very fashionable, and are large and open, with the tender leaves curled under as if just ready to drop from the stem. A pretty poetical idea places near the centre two or three pearls as dew-drops, and, in some, a tiny string of pearls is thrown lightly over the central leaves. Dark velvet dahlias, with their leaves, are a very stylish outside ornament, and large velvet leaves perfectly and minutely grained, are frequently employed as decoration, without flowers

DEATH OF REV. W. LEWIS, OF PLATTEVILLE, WIS.—Intelligence has just reached us of the death of an eminent and estimable man, Rev. W Lewis, of Platteville, Wis. He died at his residence, in Platteville, on Sunday evening, having just returned from Europe.—His disease was consumption. Mr. Lewis was alike distinguished for his ability and his christain virtues. In Platteville, where Mr. L. had resided for more than ten years, he was universally beloved; and throughout Western Wisconsin, where he was well known, no man had truer or warmer friends. His wife was the daughter of Harlan Page, an eminent christian philanthropist of New York City. The death of such a man as Mr. Lewis—whose life has been an unselfish devotion to the good of others—is a great loss to the christian ministry.—*State Journal.*

NEAT COSTUMS FOR LADIES.—Any one can tell our Canadian neighbors when you meet them in our streets, and particularly the ladies, their dress is particularly neat, comfortable and becoming. A little hat of straw, formed like that of a man's, with no rim save that of a turned up edge; a net which, hanging down upon the shoulders, contain the hair; a neat light colored cloak, and pretty little kid boots, complete the costume, the effect of which is charmingly heightened by the long feathers or plume which gracefully swing off from the band of the hat. The effect is that all the girls look handsome and rather coquettish. Our Yankee girls—city belles, are somewhat improving on the style, and we must say, we like it.—*Buffalo Rep.*

TOM SAYERS KNOCKED DOWN BY A JARVEY.—As Tom Sayers was recently driving along the Holloway road, near London, the wheel of his chaise came in contact with that of a cart, whose driver put his whip across Tom's shoulders. This was too much for the Champion; he alighted and promptly hauled the carman from his cart. The Jarvey rejoined by felling Tom to the ground. Hereupon the bystanders, recognizing Sayers shouted: "Halloo, Tom, you have got hold of another Heenan!" The sound of Tom Sayers' name was enough for the carman, who quickly mounted his "Dobbin and drove away," evidently conscious that he had "caught a Tartar," but was not desirous to investigate further the peculiarities of his catch.

THE SPRING ROSE OF SHANGHAE.—Such is the name given to a climbing rose brought from China by Mr. Fortune. The London *Gardener's Chronicle* speaks highly of its merits. It says it "may not please rose fanciers," but "as a pillar rose it is invaluable." Mr. Fortune says, "it is held in high esteem by the Chinese; indeed, it is one of the best white roses I met with in China. It is frequently seen of a large size, covering trellis-work formed into alcoves or built over garden walks. For this purpose it is well suited, as it is a luxuriant grower and it blooms profusely and early." Its flowers are white, tinged with pink on the outside; sweet scented, and grow in endless profusion in small clusters. The flowers are small, and the pedals do not stand up well; but it is very hardy, early, a rampant grower, and undoubtedly deserves attention.

A PORTUGUESE "PRINCESS" IN TROUBLE.—A very fashionably dressed middle-aged female calling herself Senora Donea Pedro, and claiming to be a daughter of the late King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil, Don Pedro, has been arrested in New York for defrauding various parties under false pretenses. She had cheated boarding house and hotel keepers and real estate agents to a large amount. She pretended that she received $3,000 annually from her father; that she was the intimate friend of De Joinville, General Paez and other distinguished personages, and that she owned valuable real estate near New York. Mr. Gregg, a real estate agent, her last victim, caused her arrest.

An Important Invention.

Ruffles have been worn from time immemorial; but "Magic Ruffles, or ruffles made by magic, are a modern invention. The old lady in her frilled cap, two generations ago, could hardly have believed that her granddaughter would, by the assistance of mechanism and steam, be enabled to make ruffles at the rate of two yards a minute, and of more perfect workmanship than it is possible to produce by hand.

Two brothers in this city are the owners of a patent for an attachment to the sewing-machine, which bids fair to prove more valuable than any other of the four hundred patented improvements on the original invention.

Through the combined genius of these hundreds of patentees, the sewing-machine had gradually approached perfection, until the variety of work to which it was adapted had nearly equaled that of the needle and thimble of the seamstress. Stitching, hemming, and cording were done with great rapidity, and even gathering was considerably expedited by its use; but in making ruffles, puffs, and many other kinds of gathered fabrics, the ordinary process, even with a sewing-machine, is a slow and tedious one, requiring much manipulation and great care. This last invention, however, renders the process as simple and rapid as plain sewing. It has not yet been applied to family machines, but has been used by the proprietors for several months past in the manufacture of a new kind of ruffles for the market, which are applied to a great variety of use.

Except in its perfection and the uniformity of its gathers, the Magic Ruffle very nearly resembles the old article worn by our grandmothers; but on close inspection it is found to contain no gathering thread, the gathering being confined by the same line of machine stitching that holds it to the strip of cloth to which it is attached. The peculiarity, though unnoticed by the casual observer, was decided by the Commissioner to be a patentable novelty, and its beauty and cheapness constituting indisputable utility, a patent was granted to the inventor, dated May 8, 1860, for the Magic Ruffle, as a "new article of manufacture." The patent having been assigned by the inventor to five persons, including himself, the assignees commenced the manufacture of Magic Ruffles for the market. From one machine and a single operator, they have increased the business as rapidly as machines could be constructed and operators taught, their orders for the goods having been constantly in advance of production.

The Magic Ruffle Company now occupy a room a 100 by 30 feet, in a new building on Houston street—have a steam-engine for their exclusive use—are manufacturing from 10 000 to 12,000 yards of ruffling a day, and will continue to increase their business as rapidly as they can teach operators, until 500 girls are employed, this being the full capacity of their room.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Political Flags, Uniforms, &c.

FLAGS, BANNERS, AND

SIGNS

PAINTED TO ORDER, AT

COLLINGBOURNE'S,

257 Main Street, Milwaukee.

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES.

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Flags and Banners!

LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, AND BELL.

Portraits of Candidates Painted!

ON CANVASS, THREE FEET BY FIVE, with Motto on, &c., $5.00 EACH!

PROCESSION & PARADE BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, &c.

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P. O. Box 550. 22 Spring Street, Milwaukee.
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CAMPAIGN MEDALS,

CONTAINING

MELAINEOTYPE

Portraits of the Candidates!

STYLES AND PRICES.

	Retail Price.	To Agents.
No. 1—Large Double, Silver Plated	50 cts.	30 cts.
" 2—Double, Silver Plated	25	15
" 3—Double, Silver Plated	12	8
" 4—Small, Double, Silver Plated	8	5
" 5—Solid, Double, Gilt, Milled	25	16
" 6—Solid, Double, Gilt, Plain (Watch-size)	15	9
" 7—Solid, Double, Gilt, Plain	8	5
" 8—Single (Candidate for President)	25	10
" 9—Single, Portraits of both Candidates, (a perfect Gem.)	25	10

Terms Cash on delivery, (and charges.)
Remittances by other means by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the retail price.
Packages of less than ten, at retail prices.
Address,

742 Broadway, New York.

HERE'S A HARVEST FOR AGENTS.—Now ready, Prince of Wales' Melaineotype Medal. aug23-3dnlaw1w

WIDE AWAKE CLUBS

UNCLE BEN FURNISHES THE WIDE AWAKE outfit for Clubs, on short notice. Clubs forming throughout the State will do well to call on him before constructing. The uniforms made by him are in conformity with the original Club of Hartford. No use in sending out of your own State when you can buy cheaper at home. We also furnish copies of the Wide-Awake Drill.

Lincoln and Hamlin and Bell and Everett Medals.—I am the Agent of the Manufacturing Co. B. TUROOP,

jy11d2mo 139 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY! ARE AT

HUNN & CROSBY'S!

No. 181 East Water Street,

WHERE OUR FRIENDS AND THE public generally can always find the choicest articles in the Grocery line, selling at the very lowest prices for cash, and cash only. Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Returns!!"

To which we strictly adhere, and we pledge ourselves at all times to sell goods cheaper than the same qualities can be bought for at any other store in the city. This is no false boast, as we will demonstrate to all who will favor us with a call and an opportunity to prove it. We keep everything in the line of FAMILY GROCERIES, and shall, at all times, be pleased to exhibit them, and have the truth of our assertions tested. Our space will not permit us to enumerate the various articles to be found upon our shelves. We can only say that we are "AT HOME" in every department, and can supply you with the

SUBSTANTIALS OF LIFE,

That are usually to be found in a first-class grocery. Send in your orders, and they will be filled promptly and the goods delivered in any part of the city, free of charge. HUNN & CROSBY.

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H. W. GEORGE,

FAMILY GROCER,

WINES, LIQUORS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, &c.

No. 31 Wisconsin Street.

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NOTICE! NOTICE!!

J. W. LEDYARD,

GROCER AND WINE DEALER,

161 EAST WATER ST.,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF CHOICE

Groceries and Provisions,

TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF Milwaukeeans is respectfully invited. Also on hand, the finest stock of Old Brandies, Gins, "Old Pale Sherry" Port and Madeira Wines, &c., ever offered in this city, all purchased in bond, and warranted genuine.

Champagnes from the celebrated houses of Heidsieck & Co., Moet & Chandon, and others. Still Wines, of various brands, Scotch Ales and London Porter.

Agent for

J. J. Sand's Celebrated Cream Ales,

in half barrels, kegs and bottles.

Seine Twines, Bag Twines, Wrapping Twines, and three-cord Gilling Twine, No. 24 white and gray.

All goods warranted, and delivered in any part of the city, without extra charge.

au27 161 East Water Street.

RASPBERRY JAM.

50 JARS RASPBERRY JAM FROM Sugar Island, Lake Superior, just received and for sale by JNO. W. LEDYARD, Grocer and Wine Dealers, 161 East Water St.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE VARIETY of Children's Wagons, Cabs and Gigs, which we will sell to the Trade, or at retail, at unusually low prices. myl BLAIR & PERSONS.

Dry Goods.

THE

CLOSING OUT SALE

—AT THE—

Milwaukee Savings' Store,

WILL BE CONTINUED FOR

TWENTY DAYS ONLY!

AND THE

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS!

ARE OFFERED

Without Regard to Cost or Value!

CALL EARLY

AND

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

MACK BROTHERS,

181 East Water Street.

An Immense Sale!

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE!

Without Regard to Cost!!

J. L. DAVIS,

WILL OFFER HIS

ENTIRE STOCK!

—OF—

SUMMER

DRESS GOODS!

AT A

Great Reduction in Price!

FOR THIRTY DAYS!

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THIS branch of his stock

Before Moving into his New Store.

Many of these Goods will be

MARKED DOWN

AND

Sold Regardless of their Cost,

As he is determined to go into his new store with

A NEW AND FRESH STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS!

AND

CARPETS!

This one of the best opportunities

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

TO BUY GOODS CHEAP!

dec18-2tdaily

264 MAIN STREET 264

L. BLAKE

Has just received a lot of

New Bonnets, New Ribbons,

NEW PARASOLS,

New Embroidered Collars and Setts.

A FRESH LOT OF ALEXANDRE'S Kid Gloves, Douglas & Sherwood's Shirts, Corsets, British Cotton Hose, Leather Bags, &c., &c. jy9

SHAKERS.

100 DOZEN SHAKER BONNETS, received this day. Large sizes.

L. BLAKE,

jy12 264 Main street, Milwaukee.

Drugs and Medicines.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST

195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP article, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water Street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—80 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water st.

PAINT BRUSHES.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE BEST LOT of Paint Brushes ever offered in this market, and for sale at prices to suit the times. HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist. 195 East Water St.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

JOHN RICE,

Wholesale Druggist, and Jobber

—IN—

ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS
CLASS WARE,
PAINTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

I ALSO HAVE LEAD AND ZINC ground in Oil, put up in 12½ and 25th Cans, made of extra smooth, and with sales suitable for a Paint Pot, at 2½ and 5c advance of price for it in kegs.

I am also buying and making contracts for GINSENG ROOT at the highest market price.

83 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.

jel1

10 TONS PUTTY "BLADDERS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE.
20 CASKS ROCHELLE OCHRE.
2 CASKS ENG. ROSE PINK.
5 CASKS PRUSSIAN BLUE.

5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.

10 Cases Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Cases Chinese Vermillion,
25 Cases Chrome Green,
50 Cases Paris Green.

BOSWORTH & SONS,
Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF RACINE COLLEGE RACINE, WISCONSIN,

WILL OPEN (D. V.) ON THE 29TH OF September next. Students desiring a thorough and religious training under the care of the Episcopal Church, will be received in the Forms in the Grammar School, or Freshman class on application to the Rector. REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Terms $200 per annum, with entrance fee of $25. No extras. may28-183d1m

5,000 Self-Sealing Fruit Cans.

A CAN THAT ANY WOMAN OR CHILD can seal or open without damage to the can, and will last a life time. Price in cents. Call and examine at GODDRICH & JOHNSON'S,

Hats, Caps and Furs.

SOMETHING NEW!

READ IT!!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT. I will hereafter offer my entire Stock of

HATS, CAPS,

—AND—

STRAW GOODS,

—OF THE—

Latest Styles

AND BEST QUALITIES,

—AT—

UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES

I will do a one price business or none at all. It is not right that those who will not barter for Goods should pay more than those who do. A GENTLEMAN should not pay more for goods than any one else.

I have marked my Goods to

Sell from 20 to 33 per cent Less

THAN USUAL RETAIL PRICES,

And will sell to all alike.

The best fashionable

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

—ALSO—

EVERY STYLE OF CAP MADE TO ORDER

And Warranted to Suit or no Sale.

J. A. BENEDICT & CO.

Remember the Place: 161 East Water Street, Sign of the White Bear. sep1-1f750d1

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

LUMBER.

THOSE WHO INTEND BUYING LUMber ought to call upon us before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to sell our Lumber this season at the very lowest prices for Cash. Lumber delivered on board the cars or to any part of the city free of expense. A discount allowed on Lumber by the car load.

CHIVAS & CO., at the Cheap Lumber Yard, corner of Lake and Hanover sts., Walker's Point. au22

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of town by on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold from this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the line of the country, on eastern prices, adding freight.

All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Citybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy18-2dwtf

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also,

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawn or unsawn, to suit customers,

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and blacksmithing purposes, please give us a

Special Notices.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
BY SQUIRE JONES.

Jolly times at our house, all the children well;
Thought that worms would kill 'em, thought so for a spell.
Didn't think so afterwards, when I up and tried
BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE, 'twas the worms that died.

Put up in bottles. Price 25¢ 50cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. aug18dlm

The New American Watch.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS of Gentlemen who prefer a thinner watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of *practical results*, our new three-quarter plate watch challenges competition with any in the world.

For the AMERICAN WATCH CO., of Waltham Mass. ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents,
aug18dlm3wlm 158 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Jas. MacClintock's Pectoral Syrup

ARE YOUR LUNGS WEAK? DOES a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you weak with night sweats and want of rest? If so, *here is your remedy*. It will unquestionably save you.

Price $1. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. aug18dlm

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,
Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,
NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are unrivalled in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are unanimous, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by Mail on enclosing it to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4231, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

S. B. HUTCHINS,
General Agent for the United States,
No. 14 Broadway, New York,

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It gently facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.
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Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

CONSISTS OF A VARIETY OF VEGETABLE specifics for pulmonary irritation, combined in *one definite combination*, by a physician acknowledged by his professional brethren to have "*no superior*." It dissipates immediately the most distressing symptoms of cold, cough, or sore throat, and removes it entirely in an incredibly short time. Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists aug18dlm

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

NO MORE SHALL THE POOR SUFFERERS in our country languish, their constitutions racked and torn by strong and dangerous mineral medicines; they will come to the fountain of health, found in simple herbs and roots from nature's storehouse. THE MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS, of innocent mountain plants composed, will reach and stop their diseases, and cause the blood, renewed and cleansed, to carry through the body the elements of health; building up the broken constitution and carrying life and health where but for them would have been the wreck of hope—the feeble mean of suffering, at last ended by the cold hand of death. Do not let prejudice overcome your better reason: do not look upon these Pills as only like others; do not let your deep fr, after trying every thing else, prevent you from trying them. The blood must be pure, and then sickness is impossible.—What a great and yet simple truth is this! it appeals to the common sense of all; it is the great key-stone of the healing art. JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will purify and cleanse it as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers. aug18dlm3wcow

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by

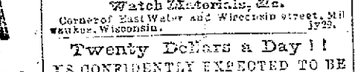
WILLIAM R. MOFFAT, M. D.,
oct15dly 335 Broadway, New York.

Sewing Machines.

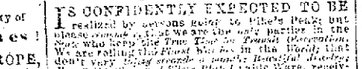
THE
SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

The marked and ever extending popularity of
Singer's Sewing Machines!

BOTH IN AMERICA AND EUROPE, is such as best to establish their superiority over all others in the market. A Sewing Machine—*so called*—may be bought, it is true, for a smaller amount of dollars, but is utterly worthless compared to the



MATSON & LOUGHS



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Patent Lever
TRUSS
—AND—
SUPPORTER
Uterine Diseases Cured.
INSTRUMENTS ARE CONSTRUCTED upon entirely NEW principles, secured *instant* and *upward* action, thus combining the greatest comfort from all annoyance by pressure, with perfect retention in all positions of the body. The power required to retain your rupture is *one half less* than that of other Trusses. They do not move on the body—are elastic, durable and cheap.

Avoid the Spring Bow Truss.

And secure your safety and comfort by purchasing WHITE'S Abdominal supporter is an incomparable instrument, and commands the attention of the profession, and the wearer.

An illustrated pamphlet, with full particulars, sent to any address free.

J. F. ALCOTT,
Wholesale and Retail Agent, Milwaukee.
Or, BARNES & PARK, New York.
aug31d&wdm

English and French Boarding School
Located at Sauk City, Wisconsin.

THIS INSTITUTION IS STRICTLY A family Boarding school, and under the immediate supervision of Prof. Turner, formerly of Utica, Prof. Turner guarantees that, independent of the English and classical studies, the pupils will, at the close of the scholastic year, write and speak much language. The French being the language of the family, will be the language of the house. For terms and particulars address Prof. Sauk City, Wis.

REFERENCES—S. D. Ryan, Milwaukee; J. B. Smith, Madison; Geo. Trask, Milwaukee; Col. McGregor, Milwaukee; Col. &c.

Other references can be obtained by addressing the Sentinel office, Milwaukee, or Sauk City, Wis.

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THE ST. CHARLES, FORMERLY THE Wisconsin Hotel, on Market Square, Milwaukee, has been put in complete repair, refitted with new furniture throughout, and is now ready for the reception of visitors. Its location is first rate, and it is conducted on the principle of the most liberal and central in the city. aug18dly

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MACHINERY DEPOT
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HAVE THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Stationary Steam Engines & Boilers

Portable Steam Engines,
Sash and Moulding Machines,
Woodworth Planing Machines, with and without matching,
Daniel's Patent Re-Sawing Machines,
do Stave and Barrel Machinery,
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Sole Agents for the sale of DEFOE'S celebrated

Dutch Anker Brand Bolting Cloths.

A large Stock constantly on hand; also,

HART & MUNSON'S PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS, LEAVITT'S PATENT CORN SHELLING, LACING, PACKING, &c., &c.

At the very lowest Cash Prices.

W. H. DOANE, Agent,
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Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
157 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

MILLERS' AND GROCERS' BAGS, manufactured printed to order, with beautiful and appropriate brands; New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use; Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Seeds, &c., &c.

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Ad. Ohswaldt's Wigs and Toupees

AT NO. 100 LAKE STREET. NEAR Dearborn st., Chicago, are superior to any other in all the Western States. They are easy, durable and elegant, not shrinking if thickend nor turning up behind; the only place where they are understood to be made properly. Persons residing at a distance can have

Wigs or Toupees Made to Order

With the certainty of a perfect fit, by taking the following measures:

1. The round for the head.
2. From the Forehead to the Neck.
3. From Ear to Ear.
4. From Ear over the Crown to Ear.

Your Toupees:

1. Round of the head.
2. From forehead to extent of baldness
3. From Ear to Ear.
4. Across the bald place over the crown.

The only PREMIUM AWARDED on WIGS and TOUPEES for the last 6 years WAS AWARDED TO THIS HOUSE. Address, AD. OHSWALDT, aug20dly&wdm Chicago, Ill.

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L. LYON'S
Pure Ohio Catawba Brandy!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN DULY appointed the only and sole agent for this truly

PURE MEDICINAL BRANDY

For the City of Milwaukee. This Brandy has been thoroughly analyzed by the N. Y. Board of Health, A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, and Prof. Upham Spear yard, Charlestown, S. C.; Prof. F. R. Chilton, New York; Prof. Stoddard, New York; Prof. Nichols, of Cincinnati; Nichols, of Boston; and Dr. Cox, of Cincinnati; and pronounced by them to be strictly pure, and an excellent article, and most easily where pure Brandies are indicated.

The manufacturer of this fine Brandy guarantees every cask to contain what is stated, viz:

CHOLERA INFANTUM,
SUMMER COMPLAINT WITH CHILDREN,
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BOWEL COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
HEARTBURN,
CRAMP,
COLIC,
CANCOR,
LOW SPIRITS,
GENERAL DEBILITY AND NERVOUSNESS,

Physicians are requested to call at the store of Peckham, Lyon & Co., and test the *warming* effect of this medicine upon the brain.

The Trade of Milwaukee, county, town or village in the State are solicited to apply to the undersigned, who will give them a bottle free of charge, to try before purchasing.

Dose for an infant six weeks old, one teaspoonful, diluted in two tablespoonfuls of cold water, and one-half of the same mixture every five minutes until relief is effected.

Adults and children in proportion.

The value of this Medical Brandy has long been felt in this country.

The properties contained in this Brandy are more extracted than from any other form. For this reason farmers' claims are the merits, and challenge the world to disprove these facts.

L. LYON is the only appropriating agent for the United States and Canadas, 99 and 101 Third Street, Cincinnati.

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NO. 55 EAST WATER ST.,
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F. ADAMS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Cyrus Adams & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Segars and all kinds of Plug Tobacco, Cavendish, &c. We are now manufacturing a choice article of

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

which we are offering at prices that defy competition for quality. Also, on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic Segars, for all the favorite brands. Plug Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., at prices to suit the times.
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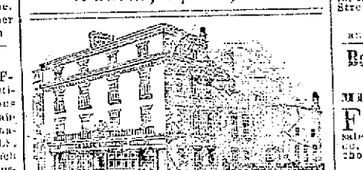

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Musterd, &c

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Scotch and English Ales, pale and strong, in pints and stone bottles, imported in the bottle, and for family use.
Madiera, Sherry, and Port Wines, in half pipes, quarters and eighths, of the several growers and qualities.
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Maraschino, Curacoa, Absinthe, Kirschwasser, Anisette, and assorted Cordials, French, Italian and Swiss.
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Gelatine, I. J. L. Cox's and Geo. Nelson's.
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Blacking, Day and Martin's celebrated Japan, in three sizes.
Worcestershire Sauce, &c., &c.
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A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Gents', Ladies' and Children's Gold and Plated Watches, and superior assortment of Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

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Twenty Dollars a Day!!

IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED TO BE realized by persons going to Utah's Peaks, the richest gold mines in the world. Persons desiring to know what they can do, should send for a copy of the *True Tale of Utah's Treasures*. We are selling the *Great Success* in this *Vicinity* that *Agents* are making from *Fifty to One Hundred Dollars a Week*. Send for *Circulars, Descriptive Catalogue of Books and Silver Plate*! Table Ware, revolving cake baskets, &c. Some 30 new books just received, which we are selling at *Low Prices*. Particular attention paid to getting up *Clubs* and *Large Orders*, and the *best terms* given to *Book and Jewelry Peddlers and Canvassers*. Address, HUNTINGTON & HOPKINS, Hartford, Conn.
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Chicago Mill Furnishing Depot

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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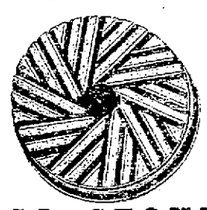

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OF ALL QUARRIES,
AND
G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
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And Dealers in
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FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
—AND—
Mill Furnishing Generally.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

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The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the

Manufactory of Goulding, Bagley & Sewell,
OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior make of style, workmanship and power. Also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Casting and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$800	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	975	25 " "	1,500
12 " "	1,150	30 " "	1,750
15 " "	1,300	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1,350	40 " "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

HUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE,

For Flour Mills, we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent. in Fuel.

Over the usual class of Boilers in use at the West. We shall keep an assortment of Boilers on hand, so that purchasers, who may be examined and the necessary information obtained, regarding them. Gumpetent men can be sent to Chicago, if desired, to set up and start Engines, in any part of the country. We will also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,
AT VERY LOW RATES.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water Street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.
P. O. Address, Box No. 771. jan19dly&wlawlam

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THIS IMMENSE IRON STRUCTURE, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world,) is now crossed across the

River St. Lawrence

At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Million of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA,

Is now open for public traffic. The road, or nearly the whole of it, is operated under

ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, VIA ROAD, OR NEARLY PORTLAND, ME.

And there is only

ONE CHANGE OF CARS.

From Chicago to the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England States. Passengers booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL

And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of first class Steamers between Portland and Liverpool, sailing from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to

WALTER SHANLY, JAS. WARRACK,
General Manager, Gen'l Western Agent,
dly Montreal. 12 Lake Street.

United States Mail.

ONLY WEEKLY LINE TO

CORK, LIVERPOOL,

And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.

THE MONTREAL MAIL

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FIRST CLASS FULL POWERED CLYDE built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.

BOHEMIAN, Capt. McMASTER.
NORTH BRITAIN, Capt. GRANGE.
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NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. HORLAND.
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JANET NICOL.
TWO NEW SHIPS BUILDING!

Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.

Rates from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:

First Class, according to position of berth	$80 and $100
Steerage, found with provisions	$45
Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months	$150 and $200
Return Tickets, Steerage	80 and 90

Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland. Apply for rates of sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Canal & Smith, 10 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, James Warrack, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake street, Chicago, or to

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THE GREATEST
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, HAS discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR
FROM
THE WORST SCROFULA DOWN TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will cure the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of scrofula.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure dead white swellings.

Scrofula is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

ROXBURY, Mass.

DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skilful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimously in praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full confidence of its curative powers, in relieving all, and curing most of the diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable. That most excruciating disease to which females are subject,

NURSING SORE MOUTH

is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to quiet and sweet slumber; and the Medical Discovery becomes a favorite blessing to your husband and household.

In the more advanced stages of

CANKER

which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then the intestines and

KIDNEYS

creating a sinking, moneyfeeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

RAW AND INFLAMED,

your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker eats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow or brownish, and you have a gone or faint feeling for want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of your body become relaxed. Then follows a train of disease which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to

CURE!

Patination of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the stomach and many other symptoms of low spirits when you retire, irregularity of the bowels, and also that most excruciating of diseases the

PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and consequently miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, that one preventive is better than a pound of cure, in the

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

you have both the preventative and the cure, with this great blood purifier you will never be troubled with any circumstances, do you an injury. Yours truly,

DONALD KENNEDY.

☞ For sale by all Druggists in Milwaukee, and by Druggists generally throughout the Western States. Price $1.00 per bottle. aug18dlm3wdawly

DR. CHURCHILL'S REMEDY.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE

HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF LIME AND OF SODA,

(Made from the Formula of Dr. J. F. Churchill,)

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

CONSUMPTION!

THE SUCCESS OF THIS NEW REMEDY, (discovered by Dr. Churchill, of Paris,) in obtaining the most UNBOUNDED POPULARITY throughout Europe and the United States, it is a preparation of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, of the most exhibit physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimously in praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full confidence of its curative powers, in relieving all, and curing most of the diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable. That most excruciating disease to which females are subject,

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DONALD KENNEDY.

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FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

CONSUMPTION!

THE SUCCESS OF THIS NEW REMEDY, (discovered by Dr. Churchill, of Paris,) is obtaining the most UNBOUNDED POPULARITY throughout Europe and the United States. It is a preparation of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, of the most exhibit INVARIABLE EFFICACY in all stages of Pulmonary and Nervous Diseases.

This Remedy is not merely a curative effect, but will if used whenever there exists a suspicion of the disease, PREVENT ITS DEVELOPMENT, and thus act, as a preventive against Consumption, *just as vaccination does with regard to small-pox.*

What the Medical Profession Say,

"In no instance have I found the Remedy to fail."—*Dr. Churchill.*

"I have been astonished in witnessing the *quiet effects* of the Hypophosphites, in the *worst stages of Consumption*."—*C. Fisher, M. D. Lowville, Pa.*

"I have been astonished in witnessing the *quiet effects* of the Hypophosphites, in the *worst stages of Consumption*."—*Dr. Wm. A. Hall, Morristown, N. Y.*

"I have derived more satisfaction from the use of your Hypophosphites, than from *all other forms of medication combined*."—*Dr. Geo. W. Morris, Columbus, O.*

"In the unfavorable appearance of the symptoms, the patient rose during the first week of using the hypophosphites, he will speedily find himself in the enjoyment of such health as he, perhaps, had never known in his life before."

"Winchester's Hypophosphites are unexceptional in their preparation."—*Am. Druggists' Circular.*

"Mr. Winchester is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself entirely to the Pharmaceutical business in all their variety of combination."

Prepared strictly according to Churchill's method."—*D. Meredith Reese, M. D., New York.*

"Lowell, O., July 6, 1859.—I have had several cases of Consumption in my family, which have now exempt from all the symptoms of pulmonary disease. I have used the Remedy in my own case, with decided success. It was spoken of by many physicians and friends, and even by myself, under the old treatment. I am now able to rise, in attending the sick, and many others, perhaps, as many doctors physician in the country."—*W. F. Clark, M. D.*

"The Hypophosphites are most appropriate Remedies in the large class of affections resulting from *general nervous force*."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Dr. Churchill's Work on Consumption
IS NOW READY.

The Hypophosphites may be used with incurable success in Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, and in all "Nervous" Disorders.

Make no Delay!

Consumptives, in any stage of the disease, should resort immediately to the use of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. "Winchester's Genuine Preparation" (in simple syrup), in extra large bottles, is recommended by the London Lancet as the best form of administering the Hypophosphites, prepared according to his original formula.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY FESS, Jr., Milwaukee, who is authorized to supply THE TRADE at New York prices.

For sale at Retail by J. M. ALCOTT, and by all prominent Druggists.

For further information, or for Concentrated Solution by mail, Address, J. WINCHESTER,
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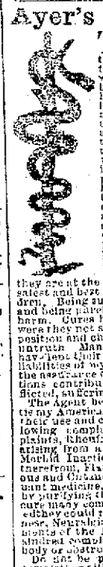
Ayer's Cathartic Pills.



THE SCIENCES OF CHEMISTRY and Medicine have been taxed to their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative pill which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have attained a wonderful superiority over the ordinary medicines, and that they will unprecedentedly operate upon the system all the purposes of a cathartic. They are sugar-coated, so that they are pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital energies of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel the disease. They correct the foul humors which breed and grow disease, and impart healthy tone and strength to the whole system. In short, they subdue and expel every variety of complaints of every body, but also fortify and invigorate the whole living system with a power unknown to other medicines. Hence those who have been long afflicted with disease, and have abandoned it as incurable, will find in these pills the means of a perfect cure. Every one knows when he is sick, and knows, generally, what ails him. Let such a one, however ignorant of medicine he may be, try these Pills. Let him take them according to the directions, which are plain and simple, and they will do their work. Nothing can be done without faith, and we ask for these Pills only such faith as you have in your food when hungry, or in your bed when sleepy. They are the natural restorers of the functions of life, and will cure disease when all other means fail.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., and Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

CANCERS

Filled for

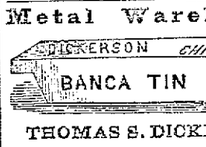
BAGS AND SACKS

of every description

PRINTED WITH

New and Appropriate Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL,
dec8j74dlmwly



HANDSOME WOMEN.

HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES," A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips.—IT WILL NOT WASH OFF OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The Rouge is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and water. Price 50 cts. per bottle.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, soft, delicate and natural—is unlike any thing else used for this purpose, and WILL NOT RUB OFF. Mailed free for 50 cents in postage stamps. Can be obtained only of HUNT & CO., Perfumers, 707 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. Agents wanted.

aug18dlm3wly

COW BELLS.

100 DOZEN ASSORTED COW BELLS for sale cheap, by JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Medical.

MOFFAT'S
Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters!

THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW been before the public

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

"The Star that Never Sets!"

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS ON DUTY!!

VERMONT ELECTION.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 4.

The election for State officers and Members of Congress took place to-day. Returns for Governor in 29 towns give Erastus Fairbanks (R-publican) 6,885; John G. Saxe (Douglas Democrat) 2,664; Harvey (Breckinridge Democrat) 487. Majority for Fairbanks, 3,733. Majority for Hall. Republican last year; 3,064, showing a Republican gain of 669. Thes towns embrace one-fifth of the State, and indicate the election of Mr. Frir-State, and indicate the election of Mr. Frir-banks by a round majority of 20,000. 69 towns elect 46 Republicans, showing a gain of 7 over last year, and 6 Democrats, a gain of four.

LATER FROM EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

France aids the Italian Hero.

CAPE RACE, Sept 5—9 P. M.

The steamship America, from Liverpool, the 25th instant, passed this place at 3 o'clock.

The America's news is important. The invasion of Calabria is confirmed. Four thousand Calabrian insurgents had joined Garibaldi

A general battle with the Nespolitans was imminent.

The Emperor and Empress of France had gone to Savoy and Nice.

It was said that a French *corps de armee* of 100,000 men, with campaign materials and artillery, was ordered to be ready to move at short notice.

The weather in England had been most unfavorable, but was fair when the America left Liverpool.

The British Parliament was to be prorogued on the 28th.

The Liverpool cotton market was steady and firm.

Breadstuffs market steady. Wheat, flour and corn buoyant and 6d higher.

Provisions dull.

The Royal mail steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

News from New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—3 P. M.

Dr. David Wickman was arrested here yesterday, on a charge of having, a year ago, in Sussex county, N. Y., caused the death by poison of Mrs Cole, while sick. There was an insurance on her life, and Wickman is supposed to have colluded with her husband.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert.

ST. JOHNS, N F, Sept. 4.—3 P. M.

Steamship Prince Albert from Galway, Aug. 28, arrived here at noon to-day. The Steamship via. arrived at Queenstown on the 26th.

The Great Eastern arrived at Milford Haven at 6 P. M of the 26th.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, Lord Palmerston acknowledged the services rendered to Christians in Syria by Abdel Kader, and said the British Consul had been instructed to tender to him the thanks of the British Government.

Lord Palmerston also said the Government had no information relative to the intention of France to establish a fort on the Lake of Geneva, and explained the position of the Savoy question. The session having not yet been recognized by Europe.

Parliament had virtually concluded its labors for the session by adjourning till the 28th, when the prorogation takes place.

St. Martin's Music Hall in London had been burnt.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., had been authorized to proceed to Washington and lay before the American Government the views of the British Government relative to the navigation laws, billigerents rights, &c., and enter into negotiations for the opening of the coasting trade. Mr. Lindsay sails on the 8th of September.

FRANCE.—The Emperor had made a speech at Lyons in reply to an address presented by the authorities of that city.

He complained of the unjust distrust excited abroad, and declared that nothing could make him deviate from the path of moderation and justice His sole desire was the general interests of France and he urged them to give themselves up with confidence. To works of peace he was determined. With God's assistance, France should not degenerate under his dynasty.

The pacific nature of this speech caused an advance in the Bourse. Rentes 68f 20c.

The *Constitutionel* publishes an article stating that the relations between France and Austria were excellent, and congratulating the legislature on its reform.

NAPLES.—Nothing decisive had yet been achieved by Garibaldi.

The garrison were allowed to leave with their muskets and personal baggage.

The Garabaldians were masters of Fort Delphin. They also after a short fight occupied Villa Sangivari.

The defection of the army of Naples was considered extremely probable, and it was oped that Garibaldi would enter the city in triumph, without serious opposition. Conflicts had taken place between Nepolitan troops, and some soldiers who landed from Sardinian vessels.

The reconciliation between Austria and Prussia was fully accomplished.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The mail from Calcutta July 19th, and Hong Kong the 8th, had reached England.

The India news is unimportant.

Numbers of rebels were lurking in the jungles. The Calcutta markets was quiet.

All quiet at Canton.

The rebels continued to advance towards Shanghai.

The Hong Kong markets dull.

Further by the Americs.

NEW YORK, Sept 5—9 P. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Palmerston had stated in the House of Commons, that a British subject had been wrongfully imprisoned in Paraguay, and pending the payment of the compensation demanded, relations between the two countries were terminated.

Lord Palmerston also referred in disparaging terms to the Suez Canal scheme, a large number of shares in which had been taken by the Shah of Egypt, and stated that the French Government have declared that they have nothing to do with the scheme.

In the House of Commons on the 25th, Lord Palmerston said there was no truth in the statement that Austria had declined to support Naples. She adhered to non-intervention till her frontiers were threatened.

Jesse Hartley, engineer and constructor of nearly all the naval docks, is dead.

FRANCE.—The weather continued very wet.

The bourse was steady; rentes 68f 1c.

NAPLES.—The Royal Interhad of Polynesia, was at the head of an insurrection in the Province of Basilitos.

The officers of the National Guard of Naples had tendered their resignations, in consequence of the foreign battalion not being disbanded.

A meeting of sympathizers with Garibaldi had been held in London.

Le Nord reiterates its account of the arrangements at Toplitz, notwithstanding the official denial, and Le Nord claimed credence in Paris, where the simultaneous presence of French ambassadors to Vienna and Berlin led to rumors of something important relative to the relations of France and Germany.

The continental journals continue to dispute, Le Nord's statement and a Berlin telegram says a realization of the alliance between Austria and Prussia entirely depends upon the political reforms effected in Austria.

SYRIA.—All was quiet in Syria. Fuad Pasha had completely quicted the people.

RUSSIA—Notwithstanding the rains and locusts, the harvests willjbe the most abundant for years.

The Emperor of Russia had a grand banquet in honor of his birth-day, at which he proposed Francis Joseph's health in the most friendly manner.

Janesville Horse Fair.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sep 5—9 P. M.

There is a large crowd in attendance at the National Horse Show to-day. Several trots have taken place to-day.

The exhibition to-morrow will exceed in interest any of the preceding days, and if pleasant the Ladies Equestrian display will be a fine affair.

The Dane County Cavalry and part of the company of the Chicago Zouaves are here and will drill on the Fair Grounds to-morrow forenoon, and give an exhibition drill at Lappin's Hall in the evening.

Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 5—9 P. M.

Returns from nearly one-half of the State, show a majority for Fairbanks and Republican candidates for Congress. The Senate elect is entirely Republican, and House of Representatives stands 9 Republicans to 1 opposition.

"Orange" Excitement in Canada.

KINGSTON, Sept. 5—9 P. M.

The Orangemen here turned out and have been parading the streets. They halted on the wharf as if to receive the Prince. One of their officers reigned up, and with a drawn sword, shouted "No surrender." The Prince refused to land, and left at 3 P. M. for Belleville, where an Orange arch was erected between the wharf and railroad station.

The Orangemen will probably charter a steamer and follow the Prince.

The magistrates of the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington presented an address on board the steamer.

TORONTO, Sept 5

The Orangemen have a meeting here to night to decide what course to pursue; they will probably not give way The community is greatly excited, and the common expression is to surrender.

For Sale or Rent.

TO PLASTERERS.

2,000 BUSH PLASTERING HAIR for sale cheap. Orders fro n the country solicited, at J. K. Sherman's Tenners, on the Canal Water Power, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis. marl6j42r-dt sept16

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS FARM, CONSISTING of 130 acres land, well watered, with about 4 acres good timber. The improvements are a good new built two story house, with outbuildings; two large barns; and a bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit trees. Situated six miles from the city, and near Wauwatosa. Enquire of P. CORDIS, Newhall House, Milwaukee. sep4j42d1m

TO WHEAT BUYERS.

FOR RENT.—ONE HALF, OR THE whole of a WAREHOUSE, 100x32feet, situated on the M. W. & R. R. R. at Hartford-ville, about 30 miles west of Watertown. Very one of the best points on said Road for buying wheat. Apply to SAMUEL MARSHALL or WILLIAM P. RUGGLES, Madison. sep5d2w2w

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT THE LE BRUN Billiard Hall, will sell a splendid farm of 170 acres in the town of Delafield, about 20 miles west of the City of Summit, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. It is a valuable property and is offered on reasonable terms.

I will also retain a real estate agent for the sale of land in Waukesha County. He has at the Hall a large township map, showing all the vacant lands from which the location and advantages of the land may be readily perceived.

He has some city lots to be disposed of on good terms for purchasers and will attend to the sale of any property which may be placed in his hands for that purpose.

For further information inquire at Le Brun Billiard Hall. J. M. CROMMEY.

au24d1m

CITY LAND OFFICE.

A GREAT CHANCE TO PURCHASE a homestead in Seventh Ward, to be sold at public auction by the Sheriff of Milwaukee, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, A. D., at the Court House, the north half of lot 2, block 7, with a two story frame but ding, consisting of seven rooms below and 5 above. Also lot 12, block 72, with a frame house of nine rooms. Both of the lots are 50 feet front and 120 feet deep. The property is situated on Martin Street, between Biddle and Marsh Sts., and next door to Sheriff Dunlap's dwelling. It is very desirable property and in one of the best localities in the city, and when properly worked in ways be valuable, and continue to increase in value The terms of sale will be very easy, as at any one can purchase the entire lot for $1 per month, with down day of sale, balance in equal instalments 1, 2, 3, and 4 years at 7 per cent. Both houses are now occupied separately. CALEB WALL.

CITY LAND OFFICE.

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES of land in the State of Wisconsin. A gentleman from Illinois, who owns the afore-said land, which he purchased seve al years ago. He wants to exchange it for some description of goods, viz: Clothing or Dry Goods, Yankee Notions or Boots and Shoes—such goods as he can take with him to Kansas to trade off for land. The lands which he owns in this State are of the best quality, and he will sell them low. The title to them is perfect—true from a land every encumbrance whatever.

CALEB WALL, Agent.
aug21

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE A home for their family, read the following: I have left with me for sale, at my Auction Room, a large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions or Boots and Shoes—such goods as he can take with him to Kansas to trade off for land. The lands which he owns in this State are of the best quality, and he will sell them low. The title to them is perfect—true from a land every encumbrance whatever.

CALEB WALL, Agent.
aug21

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY BAY HORSE for sale; nine years old; perfectly gentle; a lady or child can drive him; is sound in wind and limb; has been used to all kinds of business, and has been used for one old accountant now, who has to use for him at present. The horse is sound in every way. He is a very valuable horse. He will be sold low for cash. CALEB WALL.

SALT YARD TO LET.

I WILL LET MY SALT YARD ON Walker's Point, fronting on South Water St., below the bridge—having large building on the lot for loading; is packages dairy salt, also an office and a large quantity of scantling and plank on the lot. Good room for 150 feet on the River, and can hold 5,000 barrels of salt.

ROBERT McKAY.
jy25d2m

City Land Office & Auction Room.

TWO ACRES AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, with handsome garden, to be sold very cheap, or will exchange the same for a farm.

CALEB WALL.

TO LET.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE NO. 243 East Water street, now occupied by BUNN & ORMSBY. For further particulars enquire of I. SELLNER, at the General Stage Office No. 243 East Water street, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE BRED BROOD MARE WITH Foal, by St. Lawrence Horse. Inquire at Livery and Sale Stable, rear of the American House.
mar25d2m H. OLMSTED.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKLIN Furnaces, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap. R. OLMSTED.
my3d3m

Horses and Carriages for Sale.

HORSES, BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS, Harnesses, &c., for sale cheap.

E. OLMSTED,
Boarding and Sale Stable, rear of American House.

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL and CANNERY. All new and in good order, with the exception of sawing logs. Situated in Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wis. It has a great factory power and is a large property. It came to me chiefly in the payment of debts. It cannot be divided and must and will sell cheap and on good terms for cash. W. P. FLANDERS.
Milwaukee, April 16, 1860. apr16d3m

City Auction Room and Land Office.

GRAND CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME upon such terms that any one who has any industry can do it. Mr. Gridley, who owns one-half of Lapham & Gridley's addition to Milwaukee, made me his agent, to sell his lots in said Addition, at unusually low prices, to any one who will improve them, and upon such terms that they can pay for them by instalments. It is unnecessary to go into argument to convince one who has any judgment that this property, which is situated on the First Ward, and which will be the most desirable residence property in the city of Milwaukee. It is in full view of the lake and on high ground, which overlooks the city, and a more healthy situation cannot be found. Its location for business men is very desirable, the Horse Railroad having been completed and running through it. Much more could be said about this valuable property, but we will only say, any persons who may judge for themselves that it is worth the price we will call at my office they can see a map, and I will go with them and show them the lots, and will be pleased to show them over. The terms on which said lots will be sold are as follows: Ten per cent. in twelve months; 15 per cent. in two years; and 20 per cent. every year thereafter until the whole is paid, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, interest not to commence on the last six months and three of purchase. Here is a chance never before offered, and there is every reason to believe that this property will advance 100 per cent. in less than six months. The great advantage of the Horse Railroad must, and will make it very desirable. The lots are free from all encumbrances whatever. Any one who buys will be furnished a deed by any one who may purchase.

CALEB WALL,
Land Agent and Auctioneer.
jy28

OYSTERS!!

C. S. MALTBY'S

JUSTLY CELEBRATED OYSTERS, IN CAN, KEG AND SHELL,

So long and favorably known in the Western markets, are now being received daily at

No. 5 Roos' Block, West Water St.,

And are offered at wholesale upon the most favorable terms, and prices low enough to suit the times.

All our Oysters ARE WARRANTED FRESH and nice, and CAN BE RELIED upon.

Having removed from our old store, No. 101 East Water St., to our present location, with increased facilities, we will offer inducements not offered to be found. Orders from city and country solicited and promptly filled, by return expressor as may be directed. H. COOKE, Agent.
sep5d3m

WHAT IS IT?

What is it that attracts such Crowds Nightly,

AT NO. 269 MAIN STREET?

It is the

BURNING LIGHT!

THAT ECLIPSES EVERYTHING IN the way of Portable Gas light ever before introduced. If you want a brilliant, soft, steady light, to read or work by, that will not cost over

Three-Quarters of a Cent per Hour,

Go to 269 Main Street and provide yourself with a burner for ten shillings which can be attached to any lamp for a mere trifle.

sep4

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

Tin Plate Warehouse,
No. 45 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

WEIGH OUT OF LEVEL. No Check Rods. All Section received on Balls.
my28d3m2p

ADDITIONS

—TO THE—

Young Men's Association Library.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE JUST been added to the Library: Ik Marvel, by the author of "The Lamplighter," "Ned Myr and," &c., by the authors of "Ruth Wide, Wide World," and "Dollars and Cents;" Mt. Vernon Papers, by Edward Everett; The Throne of David, by the author of "The Pillar of Fire;" Olmsted's Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan; Life of Abraham Lincoln, by D. W. Harriott; Life of Stephen A. Douglas, by J. W. Sheahan; History of France, by Parke Godwin; Arnold's History of R. I., Vol. II.; Bancroft's U. S., Vol. VIII.; The American Journal of Education, edited by Henry Barnard, LL. D.; Letters on Secretaries, by Heron Von Jacobi; Benton's Debates in Congress, Abridged, Vol. XII.

Initiation fee $1. July to October, 50 cts. Rooms near north of the Newhall, 2d floor. jy25

J. L. McVICKAR & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN LUMBER, Office Corner of West Water and Fowler streets, (Formerly W. B. & J. Hibbard's yard),

JOIST, TIMBER AND DIMENSION Lumber cut to order. Country Dealers and Builders are solicited to give us a call before purchasing, as our facilities for cutting lumber are unequalled, and by ordering of us they can have lumber sawed to suit their orders. Railroad Companies furnished with Railroad ties and Bridge timber at low figures. J. L. McVICKAR & CO.
feb9d1y&dr-1st1p

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY P. M., September 5, 1860.

The liberal shipments of the past few days have created a good supply of exchange, but the selling rate is still maintained at ½ @ cent. prem. The demand for currency increases with the receipts of wheat, but thus far our banks have supplied their regular customers to the full ex ent of their wants.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.—We have the following by telegraph from New York to-day, in reference to money and stocks:

Money easier at 6 @ cent. on call. Exchange quiet and firm. Stocks—first board—C & R I 75¾; C B & Q 87¾; G & C U; I C scrip 57¾; Pan 7,86; C & T 41¾; M S gold 44; Reading 46¾; Harlem 17; Hudson 51¾; Tenn 6's 91; Va 91¾; N C 99; Mo 51¾; M S 2d bonds 64; I C bds 96¾; D & H 81¾; NYC 84¾; P Mail 92¾. Second Board—Stocks, less offering and dull. C. & R. I. 76¾; R 10; C. & Tol. 43¾; G. & C. 75¾; C. & Pats, 10¾; I.C scrip 54¾; Panama 150; M. S. guaranteed 44¾; R. 30; M. C. 70; Harlem preferred 45¾; Harlem 17; Erie 27; N. Y. C. 83; Canton Co. 18¾; Pac. Mail 92. Del. & Hud. 91¾; M. S. 2d bonds 63; Cal. 7s 98; Mo. 6s 81¾.

SCARCITY OF MONEY AT CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Press & Tribune* of this morning says:

To-day the money market was more than usually excited because of an urgent demand for currency from all quarters, and the difficulty experienced by bankers to meet it. Early in the morning, exchange was freely sold at ½ @ cent. prem.; but before noon it was so plenty and so freely offered that bankers had to refuse it at par. This unexpected stringency in the money market is supposed to be a few operators in grain, who had orders to buy and ship immediately. Our bankers also received large amounts of exchange from Milwaukee, with the request to give what they could for it and send on the currency; but in most instances it was refused, and the exchange sent back. Later in the day, however, the market worked easier, and eastern bills were in demand at ½ @ cent. prem. The rates at the banks were very irregular—some of them asking 1 @ cent. and 1c (course) selling little or none; while others sold at ½ @ cent. prem. Indeed there were rumors of some of the bankers selling on the street in the course of the day at ½ @ cent. prem. in order to increase their currency wherewith to supply their regular customers. At any rate our bankers have rarely been so hardly pushed as they were to-day. To-morrow they expect to be easier, as $50 Ho Withdrawal and the mills start them. Canadian currency continues to be received to a limited extent; but it is feared that the scarcity of freight room at Montreal will compel Canadians to buy sparingly for the return; in which case the westward course of their currency would be checked.

In another place, speaking of the scarcity of currency, the *Press & Tribune* takes pains to say "the same state of things existed at Milwaukee." We beg leave to inform the *Press & Tribune* that no such state of things existed at Milwaukee, and that the statement about large amounts of exchange having been received from Milwaukee is all gammon. No stringency whatever was felt in our money market,—Eastern exchange was steady and quite plenty at the current rate, and offerings for discount coming from all reliable sources were accepted. We have shown the *Press & Tribune's* article to all our leading bankers, and without an exception, they inform us that the only exchange sent to Chicago within two weeks was what Chicago bankers had sent urgent orders for, the rate being ¾ to ¾ @ cent lower here than at Chicago. The demand for currency, it is true, has been very large during the last few days, but our bankers had made ample provision to meet it, and as yet there are no indications of a "stringency" in our market.

COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY P. M., Sept. 5, 1860.

The principal receipts and shipments to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Rail.		*By Lake.*	
Flour, bbls	755	Mdz, tons	80
Apples, bbls	45	do pkgs	572
Sugar, hhds	89	Apples, bbls	154
Hhds wines, bbls	50	Tobacco, hhds	100
Wheat, bus	51,082	Sugar, hhds	125
Corn, bus	16	Wool, bales	70
Barley, bus	88	Molasses, bbls	75
Grass seed, bus	150	Coffee, sacks	106
Hides	18	Peaches, bxs	219
Pork, bbls	4,001	Sundries, pkgs	1,718
Butter, lbs	2,310	Salt, bbls	670
Cattle, head	12	Stoves, No	237
Eggs, bbls	6	Iron, bars & bdls	281
Lumber, ft	4,000	Lumber, feet	40,000
Sundries, lbs	6,583	Cheese, bxs	20
		R. R Ties, No	1,000

EXPORTS BY LAKE.

Flour, bbls	1,918	Wheat, bus	21,502
Whiskey, bbls	31	Wool, bales	69

The receipts of wheat to-day were larger than any previous day this season, but several trains on the La Crosse road were delayed at Portage City, and did not arrive in time to have the amount they brought in reported on 'Change. There were nearly a hundred load ed cars in one train that came in shortly after noon, and several large special trains arrived by the Mil. & Miss. road during the afternoon.

Early to-day about 20,000 bus wheat sold at 93c for No. 1 spring in store, and 92c for No. 2, but an advance in freights and scarcity of tonnage kept shippers from operating extensively, and on 'Change the market declined 1c. A couple of cargoes were bought at 94 and 92c for No. 1 and No. 2, and still later in the day buyers were offering only 93c for the former, but holders would not concede to any further decline.

The transactions in flour include 550 bbls, at $4,75 @5,00 for good to choice extra. There was no material change in other articles.

A vessel to arrive was chartered early at 16c for wheat to Buffalo; the propeller *Scioto* at 16½c, and the schooner *Milwaukee Belle* at 17c. Very few vessels in port; but we understand that there is a large fleet expected to arrive within the next 24 hours.

CHICAGO MARKET, SEPTEMBER 4TH.—Receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, yesterday, and the sources of supply, will be seen by the following statement:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Canal	92	7018	19781	10500	....	2642
G & C U R R	2910	55200	1100	45	....	720
G C & I R R	200	11500	1650	....	....	....
I C R R	400	43800	6850	350	....	....
C B & Q R R	848	93816	10835	....	....	675
C & N W R R	552	12825	....	....	....	....
C & A R R	....	5700	2500	700	350	....
C. P. & F. W.	....	700	800	....	....	350
Total	5110	179572	40981	11595	1035	3987

In reference to the market the *Press & Tribune* says:

The receipts of wheat to-day amounted to 173,572 bus. The market, under the influence of the *Paleside's* news, opened firm, but owing to rather quiet news from New York, it closed on 'Change with rather a downward tendency. Later dispatches from the East in the afternoon proving more favorable, the market again became buoyant and somewhat excited, closing at an advance of 1@2c over yesterday's closing quotations. The sales amounted to about 200,000 bushels, at 88@89c for No. 1 Spring; 90 @ 92c for Extra Club; 84@85c for No. 2 Spring; and 75@76c for Rejected.—The demand at the close was chiefly for No. 2 Spring by short sellers. Winter Wheat was nominal, with holders at 91 @ 94c for No. 1, and 92@93c for No. 2 Red. The demand for flour was more active, and prices advanced fully 5c @ bbl, with sales of 1,600 bbls at $4,90@5 for fair to choice Spring extras and $5,70 for Spring Superfine. The demand for Wheat was from local river buyers and sellers being generally 1@2c apart. About 45,000 bus changed hands at 85½@86c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 86@85½c for No. 1 in store, and 91 @ 91½c for No. 1 Red afloat. Rye was firm and in good demand at 47c in store. Barley was more inquired for, and sales of common to choice, by sample, were made at 46@65c. Timothy Seed was dull and 5 @ 10c lower—sales being light at $1,75@1,90. Highwines quiet but firm at 19½@20c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, SEPTEMBER 1ST.—(From the *Democrat*:

FLOUR—The state of the news caused considerable excitement in the market, and buyers came forward for round lots of per se. Most of the millers asked $4,00@5 but some sales @4,00 to 5,000 bbls, in various lots of 200 to 500 bbls, were made at $4,25@4,30 advance of 15@20c. Sales of 60 bbls Mt. Vernon at 5,40.

WHEAT—Superfine grades were in active demand, and the market for these was a shade better. Other grades unchanged. Sales 162 sacks poor to fair spring at 86@87c; 307 sacks good and prime spring at 89@90c; 884 sacks prime spring and club at 93c; 361 sacks choice club at 95c; 486 sacks mixed and damaged fall at 96@98c; 241 sacks poor and common fall at 1,@1,06 934 sacks fair do at 1,07@1,09; 259 sacks good do at 1,10@1,15; 245 sacks good and prime at 1,16@1,18; 555 sacks choice red at 1,20; 67 sacks choice white at 1,30; 400 sacks fall on private terms, and 383 sacks, in various lots for Southern mills, choice red and white, including sacks, at 1,31 to 1,45.

CINCINNATI MARKET, SEPT. 3RD.—From the *Gazette*:

The New York market for flour and wheat took a downward turn to-day, and the trade here closed heavy in consequence. Holders of flour were willing to concede 25c ₰ bbl on the prices asked for extra flour on Saturday and 10@15c ₰ bbl on superfine.—Of the latter there were small sales at $4,90@5, but there were more buyers than sellers of round lots of good brands at $5. Wheat was dull, but prices were nominally unchanged. Buyers contended for a decline of 2c ₰ bus. The sales reported, which were at Saturday's prices, were made early in the day, nothing having been done after the news from New York. Ear corn was in good demand and firm at 44@45c in bulk. Oats steady with a fair demand. Whiskey firm at 20c. Provisions dull. The only sales heard of were for lots of bacon sides (rib) at 11½c, and 100 bbls prime lard at 12½c. Hogs were offered for early November delivery at $6,75, without finding buyers. Sugars firm and in fair demand. Coffee advanced ½c. Molasses quiet at 40@44c.

Daily Review of Milwaukee Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5th—P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 755 bbls. Market steady. Sales include: 250 bbls "Berlin City" extra, and 51 bbls "Omro" do at $4,75; 150 bbls "Queen City" do at $4,85, and 150 bbls "Stone Mills" at $5,00.

WHEAT—Receipts 51,082 bus. Market closes dull and lower, owing mainly to the scarcity of freight room and high freights. Sales: 1,900 bushels No. 1 spring at 95c in store; 16,500 bus do at 94c in store; 1,250 bus do at 93c delivered; 4,700 bus No. 2 at 92c in store; 4,000 bus do at 90c in store; 900 bus Club at 97c delivered. 600 bus Extra delivered at 98c. In the afternoon buyers were offering only 92c for No. 1, but we heard of no sales below 94c.

OATS—Dull at 30c.

CORN—40@42c. Scarcely any arriving.

BARLEY—Sales include 75 bus common at 50c; 300 bus No. 1 at 52c; 300 bus choice do at 57c.

RYE—45@46c.

HIDES—Green 5@6c; green salted 6@7c; dry salted 10@12; dry Gint 12½@13½.

SPIRITS—Highwines firmer, no sales below 21c today. Whiskey firm at 18@17c.

PORK—Very firm. Light mess $13,50@19,00; heavy do $20@21.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—September 5th.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—395 bbls flour, 36,268 bus wheat, 76 bus corn, 4,000 lbs feed, 2 hides, 150 bushels grass seed, 1 bbl eggs, 8,093 lbs sundries.

BY MIL., WAT. & B. V. R. R.—100 bbls flour, 10,521 bus wheat, 2 bbls eggs, 14 hides, 295 lbs butter, 2,310 lbs sundries.

BY LA C. & MIL. R. R.—284 bbls flour, 15,333 bus wheat, 88 bushels barley, 16 cattle, 4,600 feet lumber, 93,428 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—80 bbls flour, 18,450 bush wheat, 80 bbls sugar, 50 do highwines, 46 do apples, 2 hides, 1 separator, 1 car stone, 32,193 lbs sundries.

Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 4.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c., during the past week, and since January 1, with comparative statistics:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, &C.

	Week ending Sept. 1.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Lumber, ft	8413000	165347141	210130368
Shingles, No	5479000	94796000	129610181
Lath, pcs	1132000	17972000	33900335
Timber, ft	29000	2419100	2425472
Posts, No	....	458905	625806
Pickets, No	....	696000	1573000

LUMBER.—The light receipts of the past week tended to keep the market very firm. For every cargo of lumber that arrived in the river there were from five to ten city and country purchasers; and under these circumstances full prices were paid. Inferior east shore core cargoes which, one months since, were slow of sale at $5,50@6, brought readily $5 50@6; while good cargoes brought $6,50@7,10 quick. Stiff, with a few exceptions, there were no sales above $10—that being the outside figure which buyers at present are willing to pay. Cargoes with boards and strips only are in particular request, and meet with more ready sale than mixed lumber. The stock of fencing all over the city and country is particularly low at present, and dealers are anxious to lay in good stocks for the trade next winter and spring.

The dealers have been doing a good business in the yards during the week, in consequence partly of country dealers failing to find cargoes suitable. In prices there is no material advance; but dealers are much firmer, at the advance of the previous week, and the tendency, if anything, is upwards Common lumber is almost uniformly selling at $10 @ thousand feet, as well as sending. Some selected lots of common are held at higher figures but have not yet sold.

Manufacturers at Green Bay and Saginaw find great difficulty in procuring vessels to bring their lumber to market. Grain vessels do not care to engage to go to either place, even at $3,00 @ thousand feet.

The lumber on St. Clair river is nearly all sold and we still have but little to come forward from that quarter. At Saginaw prices tend upwards, and Chicago dealers cannot compete with buyers from Albany and Ohio.

Advices from Georgian Bay would indicate that lumber will to a considerable extent seek this market the present fall; but it is difficult to get bottoms to bring it hither.

SHINGLES.—The demand for shingles during the week was quite active and prices tend upward. Prime Rogue River Shingles are in good request at $2,25 afloat, and we report a sale of 500,000 to arrive in October at $2,37½ afloat. A cargo of common Shingles was sold from the schooner Wyoming at $2,12½ afloat, and a deak load of Green Bay shingles brought $2,25. In the yards the dealers are firm at $2,75, except for round lots, which are selling at $2,50@2,60. Some dealers are asking $2 62 for prime, but the sales at that figure have been small. There is also a good demand for city sawed shingles, and we have sales of about 300,000 at $2,75@3,00.

LATH.—The market for lath has advanced about 25c @ thousand feet during the past week. Several small cargoes have been sold at $1,85 afloat; but two or three large deck loads have been sold at $1,80, and at this figure there is a large amount for sale. In the yards dealers are selling at $2 @ 1,000.

POSTS—Are also firmer; and cargoes are in demand at 5½@6c, as they run.

The following are the closing Yard quotations of lumber, lath, &c.:

LUMBER—First Clear, @ 1,000 feet	$26,00@28,00
Second Clear	22 00@25,00
Third Clear	16,00@18,00
Common Boards	@10,00
Stock Boards	11,00@12,00
Fencing	@ 10,00
Common Flooring, undressed	13,00@15,00
Clear do do	20,00@22,00
Common Siding, dressed	@10,00
Clear do do	@12,00
Shaved Shingles, A @ M	@ 2,75
do do No. 1	2,25@ 2,50
Sawed Shingles, A	2,25@ 2,50
Lath	1,75@2,00
Posts, @ 100	5,00@10,00

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Market opened quite firm with fair demand for export and home consumption, with holders rather asking an advance of 5@10c over yesterday's closing quotations. The demand subsequently materially became quiet, and holders a little more disposed to realize, but unwilling to submit to any reduction in prices. Sales 11,000 bbls at 5,05@5,25 for superfine state; 5,30@5,40 for extra state; 5,05@5,25 for superfine Western; 5,30@5,40 for common to medium extra western; 5,60@5,70 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. 10,000 bbls of the sales were for export. Included in the transactions are 100 bbls extra state for delivery Sept. 6th at 5,05; 100 bbls do do 5,00; 100 bbls Canadian flour to be packed in shade dryer, with sales of 800 bbls at 5,50@5,60 for super, and 5,70@5,80 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling at 5,50@4,20 for common to choice super.

CORN MEAL—Is steady at 3,40@3,45 for Jersey.

WHEAT—Is better demand and firmer; sales 620 bbls at 2,96@3,00; and last evening 1,200 bbls at 2,95@3,00.

WHEAT—Advanced about 1 cent per bushel. Market opened with pretty fair demand for export, and closed quiet, with holders rather more disposed to realize, but unwilling to give way any on price, 1,93 being oil red for good Winter red Western. Sales Canadian flour to be packed in shade dryer, with sales of 800 bbls at 5,50@5,60 for super, and 5,70@5,80 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling at 5,50@4,20 for common to choice super.

CORN